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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS upon the TOWNLEY STATUES,  
in the BRITISH MUSEUM. By the  
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M.A. F.A.S.

(The First Room.)

THE Townley collection of statues, deposited in the British Museum, is a truly attractive object. It does honour to the taste of the nation, that it is so much visited; but it would considerably augment the instruction, if a separate Catalogue, with ample scientific details, were sold at the door. The general Catalogue of the contents of the Museum, does not nor can instruct the spectator. I shall proceed through the collection *seriatim*.

No. 1, is a female Statue of one of the Muses. She is fully draped; for the Muses are always clothed with such decency, as never to have the bosom naked. This is *their* distinction from nymphs, who have the breast half-naked. This Muse, from the *amiculum* over her shoulder, and the absence of the known characteristics of other Muses, is probably *Erato* or *Clio*, whose costumes are similar. See *Gori, Inscr. Etrus. t. iii. pl. 33.*

No. 2, is an *Amphora*. This is the distinctive term of vases for containing wines, oils, &c. &c. They have two handles, and are pointed at the bottom, for fixing in the ground. These (for No. 77, is similar) are not extraordinary, the curious and valuable being those of enormous size, such as C. Caylus has given, *Rec. iv. pl. 58.*

No. 3. A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus. Bacchus bearded and old, is the Indian Bacchus.

No. 4. 7. The first is a *bas-relief*, representing a combat between two Amazons and two Griffins. The latter, An engagement between one of the Arimaspi and a Griffin. Upon a cornelian in Stosch, is an Arimaspus combating a

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Griffin, who guards the gold mines of Scythia. This Arimaspus has two eyes, and his buckler resembles the *pelta* of the Amazons. The Griffins were famed for a particular instinct in finding gold, and being very tenacious of it, wherefore they were perpetually attacked by the Arimaspi, a people, who, from use of archery, used to shut one eye for a better aim, and were therefore represented as having only one eye. (*Turpin.*) The Amazons, Arimaspi, and Griffins, appear to have been only barbarous nations mythologized. See *Plin. vii. 2. Mela, Strabo, &c.*

No. 5. The head of a Triton, on each side of which is a Cupid riding upon a Dolphin. The general distinction of Tritons is a row of scales across the visage. See *Winckeln. Monum. Antich. n. 85.* Count Caylus (*Rec. 5.*) has published a singular lamp of the head of a Triton, on the top of which are two Dolphins. The beard of our specimen applies to that of a Triton, or some marine deity in the *Mus. Ectrus. t. i. pl. 75. n. 2.* and is thought, from its singular form, to mean fins. (See *Philostratus ii. icon. 15.*) Gravelle (*Pierr. Grav. t. ii. pl. 36.*) doubts the antiquity of a gem, from two Loves accompanying a Nereid, but it is common. See *Bartol. Admir. pl. 32.* The Dolphin is the model of the first fabrication of ships; and in Stosch, is a vessel in form of one. Love presided over the air, earth, and sea, (*Orph. Hymn. in Amor;*) and the Greek expression *ερωπλότος*, and Ovid's Sea of Love, may further explain this bas-relief. Pausanias, in his *Bæotics*, c. 21. alludes to these curious beards or fins of Tritons.

No. 6. Bacchus and Cupid, &c. In Beger, we have Bacchus giving a torch to Cupid. *Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus.*

No. 7. 8. Arimaspi and Griffins, as before. There is an armed bust in both

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these figures: probably the Scythian god Mars, their idol.

No. 11. *Chimæras, &c.* They have a curious escalllop along the neck for a mane, and wings curved like a cartouche. They are lapping water out of vessels, held by two youths kneeling, &c. It is probably the exsiccation of some inundated country, which is thus typified! the chimæra being of astronomical meaning, as well as a volcano, &c.

No. 12. *A Female in affliction surrounded by her domestics.* This is a very erroneous denomination, Winckelmann having laid it down as a rule, that the subjects of all bas-reliefs are *mythological*, not historical. She has her foot upon a stool, an ancient mode, occurring at Persepolis, and in Egyptian, Greek, and Roman marbles, as a mode of showing the principal personage, though there are some exceptions. One of the attendants holds a leaf, supposed to be a fan, to drive off flies, &c. See *Lambee. Comm. Bibl. Vind. Pierr. Grav. Pal. Roy.* i. p. 112. Whether it be a Ceres lamenting Proserpine, or other similar subject, I will not decide.

No. 13. *Minerva standing by a fragment of Medusa's head.* The goddess had just changed her hair into serpents. The Etruscan coiffure is very strongly marked in the hair of Pallas, and the whole bas-relief (as are others in this room) is a fine specimen of the Etruscan style.

No. 14. *The bearded Bacchus, &c.*

No. 15. *Heads of Minerva and Jupiter.* The birth of Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, will occur to mind as well as Minerva crowning Jupiter after he had conquered the Titans, (*Diod. ap. Tertull. de Corona*, p. 124;) but the bas-relief is imperfect.

No. 16. *Building the Argo.* Here we see, that the first masts were temporary, and not fixed, as Homer says, *passim*.

No. 17. *Venus riding upon a Seahorse.* It should be distinctively styled the *Marine Venus*. See *Lippert, Dactylioth. Mill. i. l. 77.* Similar occur in Stosch, &c.

No. 18. *Victory pouring out a libation to Apollo Musagetes.* The Victories pouring out libations are generally the finest. There is a famous one in Stosch; another on the Syracusan Medallions; and an equally fine specimen upon four of the best bas-reliefs at the villa Albani. Apollo is completely draped, as were the comedians and musicians. See *Ov.*

*Am. l. i. el. 8, v. 59. Comific. l. 4.* This drapery is the *avulter*, of Callimachus, (*Hymn. in Apoll. v. 33.*) and a female dress. See *Hygin. Fab. ix.*

No. 19. *Two Priestesses standing one on each side of a candelabrum.* There is no means of knowing priestesses by costume, (*Maillet, Costum. i. 277.*) and as to raising the robe, like Hope, with one hand, upon imperial coins, it is to be observed, that this gesture is unusual in the *Marbles of Hope*; (see *Boiss. ii. b. 130.*) and Hesione lifts her robe, in the same author, and Montfaucon. They are probably Roman matrons.

No. 20. *Machaon sitting in the Tent of Nestor, wounded; as Il. xi.* This is uncertain: the application of bas-reliefs to historical subjects being always suspicious, according to the rule of Winckelmann. Nestor, however, is presumed to occur upon a sardonyx in Stosch, advising Patroclus: and subjects from Homer were common.

No. 21. *Bacchus and a Faun.*

No. 22. *Two Fauns, &c. between them Ampelus, the favourite of Bacchus.* The crotala were usual in the Bacchic dance. Beger, &c. have Fauns with crotala.

No. 23. *Spring and Summer.* A dog, jumping up, is the symbol of one season; wheat-ears and poppies, of the other. These symbols do not coincide with the seasons upon the arch of Septimius Severus, or the coins of Caracalla, Commodus, &c. The dog occurs in the Barberini Seasons: but, I should prefer Winter and Summer according to the above authorities.

No. 24. *Victory sacrificing a Bull before a candelabrum.* It should be called *Victoria Mithriaca*, from resemblance to Mithras. There is a famous gem on this subject in the duke of Devonshire's cabinet, by Sostratus, most of whose works passed there from the collection of baron de Stosch, and this among them. The same subject occurs in marble bas-reliefs at the villas Borghese and Albani, the gallery of S. Ignatius, &c. See *Beg. Thes. Brandenb. t. iii. p. 285.*

No. 25. *Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa.* Medusa's head is very flat and broad, and has no snakes. The decollation did not ensue till after her hair was changed: and ugly heads of Medusa are almost entirely confined to the Etruscans. (See *D'Hancarv. v. 4. pl. 126, &c.*)

No. 26. *Victory sacrificing a Bull, as before, in No. 24.*

No.

No. 27. *A female Bacchante offering a basket of figs to the goddess Pudicitia.* If this marble be rightly appropriated, the subject is exceedingly rare.

No. 28. *Fauns gathering grapes into baskets.*

No. 29. *Repetition of No. 21.*

No. 30. *Bacchus, Fauns, &c.*

No. 31. *Fauns leaning over a vessel of wine, &c.* Modern artists should remember, that the tails of Fauns are not continuations of the *os sacrum*, but parallel with the hips, as in all the Fauns here.

No. 32. *A Trophy, and Captive secured by a chain to a guard.* This was one method of ancient imprisonment. S. Paul alludes to it. See *Acts 12, 6.* *Suet. Domit. 14. n. 7.*

No. 33. *Fauns gathering grapes.*

No. 34. *Paris carrying off Helen in a quadriga.* Traces are presumed to be modern; but the present car resembles in form those without poles, (whether forgotten, or omitted, because the cars were drawn by traces?) engraved in Winckelmann's *Monum. Antich.* n. 134, and *Caylus*, v. 2.

No. 35. *Egyptian hieroglyphics.*

No. 36. *Two persons navigating the Nile, &c. &c.* This is evidently a Roman imitation of Egyptian works: a fashion which became common about the time of Hadrian. The persons are probably Hadrian, and his favourite Antinous. In this bas-relief is a house in the modern fashion; as there is on the margin of the famous figure of the Tiber.

No. 37. *Vase, with panther, thyrsus, &c. imperfect.*

No. 38. *The goddess Salus.* "Both the hands are wanting; but from the position of the arms, it is apparent, that the figure held a serpent in the right hand, and a patera in the left." Thus the Catalogue: the symbols apply to Hygeia, (see *Perier* and *La Chausse*) whom some writers make synonymous with *Salus*; but others distinguish her from the *Salus* on coins.

No. 39. *An Amphora.*

No. 40. *A Muse.* It is *Polyhymnia*. See *Stosch, Vaill. n. 20. Pembr. Numism. p. i. pl. 7.*

No. 41. *Amphora.*

No. 42. *A bas-relief, representing a short naked human figure, with a long thick beard, holding in each hand the stem of a plant.* On each side is seated a quadruped, whose head is that of an elderly man, and whose tail terminates in a flower. From the head-dress and

close legs, the human figure is evidently Egyptian, or an imitation. The tail of the quadruped is that of a sphinx.

No. 43. *Cupids with festoons.\**

No. 44. *A Faun and Bacchante, holding between them the infant Bacchus in a winnowing basket.* The basket is like the modern.

No. 45. 46. *Heads of Pan and Satyrs.* All the three heads resemble each other. It seems, that an *indented* nose was considered, by this sculptor at least, an indispensable characteristic of Pans and Satyrs. Now the nose of the *Pan* and *Satyrs* on the coins of Antigonus and the Florentine gems, *tom. i. pl. 86. n. 5.* is Roman, or aquiline, as in most other instances; the whole face being a he-goat's head, humanized. This *Pan* is according to the features a *Silenus*, and the *Satyrs* have at least more of *Fauns*.

No. 47. *The Indian Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus.* The Indian *Bacchus* very commonly occurs upon the Farnesian, Herculanean, and Hamiltonian vases, but attention must be paid to the remarks of C. Caylus, *Rec. pl. 4. n. 1 and 2*, about the similarity of the Indian and Egyptian *Bacchus*.

No. 48. *Fauns riding on Panthers, &c.*

No. 49. *A Bull and a Lion.* The hind parts of the bull, and the face of the lion, are very badly done.\*

No. 50. *A lighted Candelabrum composed entirely of a flower, on each side a Priestess, holding up her robe.* See No. 19.

No. 51. *Autumn and Winter.* The symbols are fruit, the undoubted characteristic of autumn, and game carried by a staff across the shoulder, like the rabbit-sellers in London. The appropriation is proved to be correct by other instances; and La Chausse and Montfaucon (*Antiq. expliq. iii. p. 2. b. 4. c. 5.*) are probably mistaken in denominating a figure, thus carrying game, a hunter.

No. 52. *Hygeia or Salus, feeding out of a patera, a serpent turned round the trunk of a tree, from a branch of which are suspended two cast-off skins of the*

\* Qu. If it ought not to be *Genii with festoons.* They are quite common upon sarcophagi; but in Stosch are no less than 300 *Locis* in different groupes, attitudes, &c. If many were not intended for *Genii?* no explications being found in mythology.

+ They are probably *Taurus* and *Leo*, part of the zodiacal signs, from their running in contrary directions; bas-reliefs of the zodiac being quite common.

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serpent. These statues are excessively common, because votive, on account of convalescence.

No. 53. *A Warrior consulting the oracle of Apollo.*

No. 54. *A lighted Candelabrum, on each side of which is a Priestess, holding up her robe, and carrying a patera on her head.* I have been unable to find any similar monument.

No. 55. *Theseus slaying a Centaur.* A common subject. See *Mus. Florent.* ii. pl. 39, n. 1. and *Stosch*, repeatedly.

No. 56, 57, 58, repetitions of 18, 23, 50.

No. 59. *Fauns treading out grapes in a vine-press.* Presses occur upon the coins of Bostra, in Arabia, and the paintings of Herculaneum: but as the Fauns here stand hand in hand, with the knee of the one against that of the other, I am inclined to think that they trod out the juice here.

No. 60. *A Chariot-race.* In this bas-relief, we have the bands or thongs wound round the waist, as in the charioteers of Fabretti: it being usual to fasten the reins round the waist to leave the arms at liberty, though there has been some dispute about them. However, these thongs, sometimes passing upon the shoulders, well show the costume of charioteers. In *C. Caylus* and *Maillet*, pl. xciii. f. 6, 7, are other specimens of this costume.

No. 65. *Captives in a car, chained, persons holding the ends of the chains.* See No. 32.

No. 65. *A head of Jupiter Ammon, resting on a flower.* The ends of the fillets with which the head of Jupiter is crowned, are held on each side by a Faun, winged, the figure terminating below in foliage, which curls in such a manner as to give the figure the appearance of a Triton. In *Stosch*, is a head of Serapis with the horns of Ammon, and also another head of Serapis with the attributes of Jupiter. Ammon, Apollo, Neptune, and Esculapius, (*Gemm. t. ii. pl. 30. p. 70.*) Serapis and Isis, also occur together. Horus, seated upon the Lotus, occurs in *C. Caylus*, *Rec. t. i. p. 32*, and *Montfaucon*, *Suppl. t. ii. pl. xc.* Supposing then that this figure is a Jupiter Serapis, it is necessary to observe, that all figures of Jupiter Serapis are of later ages, and neither of ancient sculpture or Egyptian work. This remark accords with *Macrobius*, *Saturn. l. i. c. 7. p. 179.* who says that Serapis was not

brought into Egypt, but by the Ptolemies, and that the Egyptians did not introduce his image into the temples. The Fauns have feathered wings, in a cartouche form. The Etruscans only allowed themselves to take liberties with the feet of Fauns, (*Pierr. Grav. Pal. Roy. i. p. 255.*) These bizarre figures are very common, but are improperly denominated *Fauns*: the term should be *monsters*. They are numerous in *Stosch*; and it is remarkable that they chiefly lean to imaginary marine animals, as here in the tail of a Triton. Count *Caylus* ascribes them (*Rec. ii. pl. 90*) to the caprice of the artist.

No. 67. *Fauns gathering grapes.*

No. 68. *Victory standing upon a plant, and supporting the branches with her hands.* The figure is commanding and fine, and there is much expression in the face. The drapery highly merits notice. The tree is probably a palm, but this is by no means certain. In *Stosch*, she stands upon two joined hands, between which rises a wheat-ear. The tree in this bas-relief, is the symbol probably of some country, which by her holding the branches was to derive benefit from union with the conquerors.

No. 69. Repetition of No. 33.

No. 70. *Victory sacrificing a bull*, as before.

No. 71. *A warrior riding at full speed, and cutting off the head of an Amazon, whom he has caught by the hair.* *Maffei* has published a warrior pulling an Amazon from her horse by the hair of the head, the *pelta* lying on the ground, as a Roman soldier dismounting a Numidian horseman. It is more probably Theseus capturing Antiope, the Amazonian queen: and this is perhaps the same subject. This seizure of Amazons on horseback by the hair, occurs on a vase belonging to the king of Naples, but recently brought to England. See the plate in the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, Nov. 1809, p. iii. and the *Collection de Vases peints*, by *Maissonneuve*, t. 2. pl. 25, 26, 27. It was probably usual.

No. 72. *Venus borne through the air upon a Swan.* This bird was consecrated to Venus, and both ancient and modern poets mention their office of conveying the mother of the Loves. *Boccacio* (*Geneal. Deor.*) is very indelicate upon the subject. It is not however a common representation of Venus.

No. 73. *Cupid pressing Psyche in the form of a butterfly to his breast.* Psyche, in the form of a butterfly, with Cupid fastened

fastened to a column, is more common. The butterfly is the well-known symbol of the soul; and here (as well as in all monuments) it is not merely Psyche, but has also an allegorical meaning.

No. 73. *Cupid flying with a palm-branch in one hand, and a wreath in the other.* I believe it to be a genius. The attitude, &c. resembles a Victory over a triumphal car, with a palm-branch and wreath: and probably alluding to a similar occasion.

No. 75. *A terminal head of the bearded Bacchus.* A veil hangs down on each side of the head. The head-dresses of these Indian Bacchuses are often fantastic and singular. See two in *Montfaucon, L'Antiq. expliq.* i. p. 2. b. 1. c. 18.

No. 76. *A female statue, probably of Thalia.* Q?

No. 77, 78, 79. *An Amphora, and female statues, unknown.* The last, with an indented diadem, has the air of a Roman matron: perhaps it is an empress.

This room is rather too dark to show the small parts of the bas-reliefs in full perfection.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS IN BERKSHIRE. By MR. JAMES NORRIS BREWER. No. IV.—Containing a Visit to the ancient *Vindononum* of the Romans.

NO observant man will complain of monotony in scenes of nature. Throughout no two weeks of the year is nature seen clad in ornaments of the same hue; but, almost as quickly as the painter can vary the colours on his pallet, while employed in imitating her excellence, does she sport through the intermixtures of light and shade, eliciting a thousand fresh graces from the varieties of each.

Virgil has described, with the true pathos and fervor of poetry, the peculiar delicacy of that blush with which the bursting petal first peeps forth, in seeming diffidence at the call of spring. And there is another season as transient as the era noted by Virgil, and as attractive, though I do not recollect it to have been noticed by any poet, and have never seen an attempt at its delineation on the canvas: I mean that period which immediately precedes the fall of the leaf at autumn. I may be fanciful, but I think that I have observed in

several successive years, the occurrence of a few days, not many, during which a still languor prevailed, as if Nature lamented the havoc and wild uproar which were about to disrobe the forest, and to drive the herd from the short but genial sward of the hill-top, to the secluded shelter of the lowlands. There appears a richness in the melancholy of this short season unspeakably pleasing. All is hushed. No leaf falls, but each seems to tremble on its stalk. Such was the day on which I quitted Streatly, for the purpose of crossing the hills which rise between that village and the ancient *Spinae* of the Romans; and with a view of visiting Silchester, one of the most perfect remains of Roman power in the kingdom.

The village of Streatly lies on the Berkshire edge of the Thames, and the etymology of the name implies the former connexion of the place with some great thoroughfare, or passage. It was here indeed that the ancient *Ickleton Way* (for so the Ichnield-street is termed in Berkshire) crossed the Thames. The modern village has no great claim on admiration, though its low snug vicarage, the grounds belonging to which are contiguous to the river, interests the spectator, and tempts him to form a little enchanting scene of fancy respecting Christian content and village simplicity.

This small and irregular hamlet is viewed to considerable advantage from various points of the lofty hill which surmounts it. The sinuous course of the Thames enlivens the scene: on the right reposes that soft and lovely valley noticed in our first Berkshire excursion; to the left a wide and more level expanse unfolds a long catalogue of villages, each half-veiled by an umbrageous coverlet of forest trees; while the rude but picturesque cottages of Streatly, seem to cling for protection to the base of the hill which guards them from the storm.

There is scarcely any county in England which contains more vestiges of Roman strength and perseverance, than that through which we are now walking; and yet the conjoined researches of some very laborious antiquaries, have failed to ascertain with punctuality, the situation of the different cities and tracks mentioned in the *Itinerary of Antoninus*. Thus, although there were certainly three very considerable Roman towns in Berkshire, the precise situation of only one (*Spene, or Spinae*) is ascertained; the

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the name of another is known, but not the position;\* and, respecting the third, antiquaries agree as to its situation, but they are totally at a loss concerning its original name.

At any rate, the road by which we are now winding up Streatly hill, is allowed to be a branch of the ancient Ickleton way; and this branch of the original street passes Hampstead Hermitage, and proceeds towards Newbury and Old Sarum.

It has been asserted in a very respectable work, that there are two Roman mile-stones to be seen between the villages of Streatly and Aldworth. With all the zeal of a man who was anxious to add a mite or more of information to the stock possessed by the antiquaries of his favourite county, did I search after these memorials of Roman thoroughfare. No huntsman ever more vigilantly beat the bush in pursuit of a secreted hare, but never, alas! was huntsman more completely thrown out. My chace was like that described by Sterne, when he sought the tomb of the two lovers; and I was compelled to follow the conduct of a very wise man, when he found it impracticable to satisfy the prevalent desire of the moment: I sat down,

\* The site of the ancient *Calleva* remains unknown, though some have conjectured Wallingford, and others have confidently supposed Silchester, to present the groundwork of that ruined city. Where great license of conjecture is allowable, perhaps I may be pardoned for noticing it as possible that *Calleva* stood on a spot now occupied as a farm by a Mr. Child, in the immediate neighbourhood of Streatly. It is certain that the plough frequently turns up fragments of building, apparently Roman, on several parts of this farm; and the relative situation approaches as nearly to an accordance with the distances specified by Antoninus, as does that of Wallingford.

In the neighbourhood of Mr. Child's farm, there is a mill called *Cieve* mill. A fanciful antiquary would almost believe the name of this mill to be a corruption of the word *Calleva*. I see no reason for disbelieving that a mill may have occupied the same spot for fourteen or fifteen centuries. I know it to be comparatively ancient; for I have seen it specified in a map two hundred and fifty years old. The antiquity of many mills is certainly very great. It was lately proved, in a trial respecting a right of water course, I think, near Epsom, in Surry, that the precise spot now occupied by a corn-mill, was used for the same purpose in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

wiped my brow, and said, with great philosophy, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!"

But when I deviated from the old Roman way, and entered the blithe woodlands, and strayed along the tranquil soothing vales, where perhaps a Cæsar had trodden before, with more elevated but possibly less pleasing schemes mantling in his fancy, I discovered a little memorial of humble contentment and affection in recent life, which gratified me at the moment, and which perhaps is more grateful to recollection, than would have been the discovery of a moss-grown Roman fort, or the blood-stained tumulus of some lofty chieftain of a past day, dignified by posterity with the name of hero. It was a tomb, simple but capacious, erected in the garden of the cottage which they had formerly tenanted, to the memory of a husbandman and his wife, who lie buried beneath its base. The cottage is seclusion itself; thick woods, august hills, and sloping pasture-grounds, are the only objects in view. Yet, so endeared was this sober spot to the feelings of those who had traced all the different stages of life, and various hopes and fears connected with humanity, amid its bowers, that the thought of quitting it, even in death, was not supportable. Where shall we find the baron so much attached to his domain, or the monarch to his palace? Surely the poet had this tomb in view when he said:

"There scatter'd oft, the earliest of the year,  
By hands unseen are show'rs of viles found;  
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,  
And little footsteps lightly print the ground."

Regaining the trace of the conquering Romans, the pedestrian speedily enters the parish of Aldworth, formerly the residence of the affluent, the hospitable, and the warlike—now the abode of peasants only, whose straggling cottages scarcely afford so marked an idea of a direct neighbourhood, as to induce the traveller to believe that he is arrived at the once-flourishing village. The manorial rights of this district, and the more solid benefits of the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging, were, for a considerable period, in the possession of the De la Beche family, many members of which lie, with memorable sepulchral honours, in the little church of the village.

village. This family we first recognise as landholders of Berkshire in the 13th century; but it is remarkable, that of the ancient gentry of this county, two families alone are remaining: the Englefields, and the "A Bears." Sir Harry Englefield, the elegant and literary representative of the former of these houses, appears to be alienating himself from the county with studious indifference; and the *A Bears*, are now, as they have been for many generations, mere yeomen: an impressive lesson to family pride, and a circumstance to which Fuller emphatically adverts, by observing, "that the lands of Berkshire are very skittish, and apt to cast their owners." Still this continual interchange is, in many respects, far from unpleasing; and such a fluctuation of local preponderance, may be conjectured favourable to the production of talent; since Berkshire, I believe, may reckon more men of genius among its men of fortune, in the course of the last three centuries, than any county in the island which is not more extensive.

The castle of the De la Beches stood in a pleasing and romantic, but a profoundly retired, situation. Yet this latter circumstance was possibly deemed an advantage during ages in which local influence, and despotic superiority, were objects of pursuit with the affluent, rather than social comfort, and that generous spirit of emulation which springs from the polished interchanges of a wide neighbourhood. The castle, once so solid yet lofty, is now prostrate; nor would the precise site which it occupied, be known to the tenants of the present century, had not a part of the foundation been lately dug up, on the present proprietor of the land wishing to make some additions to a farm-house on his estate.

The recluse and unostentatious church of this humbled village, is an object of superstitious reverence and wonder with the surrounding peasantry, on account of the interment of sundry giants within its holy walls. To these extraordinary personages, the natives ascribe surprising strength of body, and intrepidity of temper; and they characterise them accordingly by different emblematical appellations; but those persons who are possessed of less historical ingenuity, and are consequently less fond of the marvellous, believe these tombs to have been erected for different members of the potent family of De la Beche, who, although somewhat gigantic in regard to influence and authority, were probably

not much taller than their neighbours. There are eight of these monuments remaining in the church, and though much mutilated, they are still interesting and remarkable.

Several are placed under arches richly ornamented with trefoils, roses, pinnacles, and other modes of carving prevalent in the reign of Edward III.; and one presents the effigies of a female, clad in a long flowing robe, her left hand reposing on her breast. Some rude violator of the privileges of the dead has committed a petty larceny on this sculptured semblance of one of the ladies De la Beche; and has stolen, without rebuke, though to his marked discredit, the chiselled copy of that *right hand* which was once so dearly prized, and which perhaps was not bestowed, even on the elevated and the worthy, without much reflection, and many an apprehensive sigh.

Up the steep acclivity of the Ickleton Way, queen Elizabeth once travelled, in "tedious march and long array," for the purpose of visiting Aldworth. At that period, a pedigree of the De la Beche family, fairly written on parchment, was fixed, in all the pomp of baronial heraldry, on the east end of the principal aisle of the church. But it is recorded, that the earl of Leicester took down this scroll, for the inspection of her majesty, and it was never replaced.

On quitting the melancholy but interesting neighbourhood of Aldworth, I entered on the downs to the left of the village, and crossed the modern high road to Bath, at a small distance from Thatcham. It was here, according to the conjecture of the bishop of Cloyne, that the ancient Roman road from *Spinæ* to London, met that from *Streatly* to *Silchester*; thus compressing, into one great confluence of traffic, the chief thoroughfares then existing in this part of the country. The knowledge of this conjecture, roused the feelings and stimulated expectation. *Claudius*, *Vespasian*, *Constantius*, and *Antoninus*, passed in august review before the fancy; and I involuntarily hastened those steps which led me towards the fragmentary memorials of *Silchester*.

(To be continued.)

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the BLACK PLAGUE, from the YEARS 1346 to 1348, inclusive.

LOUDS of black vapours, passing, during a space of three years, over

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an extensive range of countries, were both to France and Germany the for-runners of much mischief on the point of ensuing, and the omens of that desolation which was soon to spread itself over their inhabitants. Repeated earthquakes, the stench of deadly vapours, preceded, and according to many writers, occasioned the plague; but the more common opinion is, that it was brought into Europe by trading vessels. This dreadful scourge of the human race pervaded the whole surface of the terrestrial globe, and deprived its cities and its countries of a full third of their people. There was no exemption either for man or beast: the largest towns were converted into great receptacles of the dead, the yet warm corpse was often committed to the grave before life was entirely extinct; and, prompted by despair, the eye was only lifted up to Heaven in the sad expectation of beholding new presages of increasing misery and devastation. Throughout almost all Asia, the fields lay deserted and uncultivated, so that they who had escaped the pestilence, fell a prey to famine. The contagion was universal; but confining ourselves to Europe, in London alone five hundred thousand victims were the consequence of its virulence; in Florence, sixty thousand; in Lubeck, ninety thousand; in Basel, more than sixty thousand. The members of the great senate, originally six hundred and fifty, were reduced to three hundred and eighty: the doge Andrew Dandalo, deeply grieved to behold his native country thus depopulated, invited, by the offer of the most enticing privileges, a multitude of strangers to replace his lost subjects.

To turn the mind of the young from the agonizing consideration of frequent death, by the lively participation of feasts and entertainments, the magistrates of Berne sent them, accompanied with numerous bands of music, to the beautiful valley of Simmon. "Come (said they) let us not consume ourselves in vain sorrow and unavailing penitence, rather in festivity and mirth let us rejoice to have escaped this murderous distemper."

Boccace informs us, that the greater part of the cities of Italy only resounded with reveling and carousal, while the people were only bent on the enjoyment of pleasure, and the satisfaction of their wanton passions: fear and terror were prohibited, for gaiety of manners and disposition was esteemed the best method of averting the pressing evil. Still, exclu-

ding a few solitary exceptions, dread and apprehension everywhere reigned: every view was fixed, limited by the grave; and all conceived themselves as if at every moment standing before the awful tribunal of God: nothing was heard but lamentation; and a single traveller was held in the light of an Anti-christ. Every mind, impressed by the general gloom of this horrid tragedy, was seized with religious terror; and it was the universal idea that such unparalleled destruction was paving the way to the final judgment: superstitious prejudices, which a senseless translation of the Scriptures helped to confirm. The warriors, only anxious for personal safety, forgot to defend their countries. Agriculture was entirely neglected; while trembling suspense at the approach of the last day invariably increased. On all sides the groans of desperation and hopeless repentance struck the ear; crowds of men and women were constantly seen torturing themselves with the cruel lashes of penitential discipline; in short, it appeared as though the omnipotent trumpet had already blown its all-awakening blast. But even now there existed beings whose pride this catastrophe had not abated, whose zeal to extend their possessions in a world threatened with everlasting ruin, was not yet diminished; and, not satisfied with the ravages of the plague, the poor Jews were persecuted with sanguinary rage and perseverance: the hostilities of nature being ascribed to that forlorn race, great numbers of them were burnt by the furious mob, throughout France, Italy, and Germany. Nor did Egypt present a less distressing aspect; indeed there was no spot upon the globe so completely wretched. The plague and famine kept pace with each other. The perturbated Egyptians fancied that evil spirits had risen from the tombs among the ruins of their ancient cities, to empoison the malignant air; the calls of hunger impelled them to feed on putrid carcasses; nothing was so loathsome but starvation flew to for succour: mothers even fed upon their own children. Treated like slaves by a foreign enemy, who had but lately occupied their country, the Egyptians no longer possessed any thing of value; even the records of the deeds of their ancestors were lost. Nevertheless, it was in the midst of this heavy pressure of calamity, in the exterminating hour of desolation, that man augmented the means of destruction by the invention of guns and gun-powder.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Of all the questions on which human sagacity is called to decide, there are none with which the happiness of man is so closely connected as those which respect education, because, the consequences of mistaken notions on this subject are of wider extent and longer duration than on any other; and those ingenious writers who have lately, in such considerable number, distinguished themselves by this sort of discussion, have had reason, as well as fashion, on their side. We cannot be too well guarded against error, where error is manifestly fatal. Medicine may mitigate, but can scarcely eradicate, those diseases which have been let into the constitution by a vicious regimen. Such prejudices therefore as sanction a faulty or defective plan of education, are more than all others to be deplored.

One of this class still keeps the field, though with broken forces; and it is one which should obtain no quarter, because, by embracing the very object of education, it perverts the conduct of it in all its branches; and its operation is the more mischievous, as its activity is chiefly exerted on that part of our species from which we necessarily derive our first impressions, and those in consequence which have the greatest influence in the formation of character. That judgment is but little instructed by reason, which can prefer ornament to utility, and set a higher value on accomplishments which, though elegant and captivating in themselves, command but a transient admiration, than on all or any of the treasures of learning and science. It might have been expected that a sound philosophy, by which many errors once advanced to the rank of undeniable truths have been exploded in succession, would long since have introduced a more liberal and beneficial way of thinking. But the empire of this prejudice, if not undiminished, is still great. While the male child is reared in the bosom of knowledge and learning, and early inured to all the labours of mental cultivation, it commonly happens that the female consumes the first and most valuable years of her existence (for they are those in which habits are most formed) in acquisitions that serve only to add an evanescent lustre to the exterior, precisely at that time when it is least required, when the charms of youth and beauty are still in their zenith. It has been confidently,

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I had almost said impiously, assumed (*tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri*), that the levity of her mind unfits her for the noblest attainments of man; or that those attainments, if made, would become impediments to the due discharge of domestic duties. This opinion, though refuted by an appeal to facts, and resting on no better basis than arrogance and ignorance, still has advocates respectable enough, if number can give respectability when arrayed in dullness and conceit, and opposed to reason and experience. It may be presumed, that future generations, looking back upon one which boasted many such philosophers and moralists, will regard it as still obstinately groping amid the departing shades of barbarism. It will appear next to incredible, that men, in the grave exercise of their superior understanding, as they supposed, should have solemnly maintained that a mode of education calculated to strengthen and mature the faculty of reason in woman, should in the issue disqualify her for any rational purpose in society, and especially for those offices which are the most obvious dictate of reason as well as feeling. Admit, what is not very gracefully assumed, the superior strength of man's understanding, and it becomes the more necessary to strengthen the naturally weak intellect of the weaker sex, by every aid that art can supply, instead of rearing it in such a manner as can only add enervation to weakness. Better proofs of the intellectual superiority of man must be produced than such glaring disagreement between his opinions and his practice, or it will be difficult to establish the claim in any court where the claimant is not also the judge. Let no accomplishment be lost which can be gained without mental sacrifice. To degrade unnecessarily what is elegantly ornamental, betrays want of taste. Let accomplishments be estimated highly, but not primarily. When the choice lies betwixt the spangle and the gem, it is right to prefer the latter. It is not quite absurd to think there may be even greater charms in the full use of a cultivated understanding, than in the most magical finger that ever struck upon a chord. Men of sense and education, indeed, are not pleased to be called from the conversation of sensible and well-informed women, to applaud the brilliant execution of a fair musician, or the elegant drawings of her fair sister, whose genius is happily discovered to have a convenient

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nient determination in favour of the pencil. The allurements of beauty, heightened by the grace of accomplishments, have, it must be confessed, persuaded very wise men to turn traitors to the lawful sovereignty of intellect; but there is room for surmise in all such instances, that the power of beauty would have done as much alone, and that the accomplishments, if at all accessories to the offence, shared but a small part of the guilt. If display, and not use; if to gain an idle admirer, and not a faithful friend, be the object of the education of females, the prevailing practice is well contrived for the purpose. It may then be demanded with reason, of what use are literary attainments to woman? Why must the lovely trifler be condemned to the drudgery of travelling with painful steps in the hard track of elementary learning, in order to arrive at a correct and radical knowledge of words and things. The terror with which the minds of many men of undoubted courage are still agitated, on the proposal of giving much more exercise and light to the understanding of woman, seems to have sprung from the strange apprehension, that if her youth be principally devoted to the study of letters, literature must become not the entertainment and the solace, but the business, of her life; that it is impossible to give solidity to her mind, without at the same time infecting her manners with pedantry; that if habits of mental application and reflection be formed, the needle will be exchanged for the pen, and that the whole sex, armed with this formidable weapon, will rush into the field of literary conflict, each more terrible than the modern chevalier D'Eon, or the Amazon of antiquity: "*Pentesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet.*" To expose the vanity of such apprehensions, it is only necessary to remark, that but a small proportion of well-educated men affect literary fame; the far greater part are content to possess the advantages of learning without wishing to enrol themselves among men of letters. There is no reason to expect a different issue, if the generality of women were well taught. Besides, it is well provided by nature, that no practice shall be long prevalent in either sex, which is known to be generally odious to the other. But it is not the present design to enter upon a formal refutation of an opinion, which it is probable at no very remote period will be pronounced obsolete,

A prejudice of more recent date, and much more liberal in its aspect, must now pass under review. This respects not the objects of education, but the pursuits by which those objects are best secured. Its advocates have taken care to clothe it in terms sufficiently popular and imposing, and such as seem to justify the imputation of prejudice and pedantry to its opponents. Education, they say, should be so conducted as to store the mind with the knowledge, not of words, but of facts and things. The time which is occupied in forming an acquaintance with the learned languages, as they are called, might be employed more advantageously in collecting various information from the different sources of natural and civil history, geography, astronomy, and experimental philosophy. The child should be taught to read the book of nature, to drink in knowledge at the fountain-head, to explore the properties of things rather than bestow great labour, and often with little success, on the dissection of languages which have long been numbered with the dead. To come to a fair decision on this question, it is necessary to explain that there is no dispute as to the place which should be assigned to mathematical studies: they are strictly elementary, and yield precedence to none. The only question is, Whether language, as well as science, should be studied in its elements, or whether the time which is given to classical learning, would be better employed in storing the memory with historical facts, philosophical discoveries as far as they can be made intelligible, and with whatever is most curious in art and nature? The question must also be made general; and all those cases must be excluded in which the kind of education is determined by the particular profession to which the child is destined. The opposite opinions will be best tried by considering what are the objects of education, and what are the most probable means of attaining them. Education has two objects: the acquisition of knowledge and of habits. The latter of these is the most important. That course of instruction must be acknowledged to be the best, which is best adapted to develop the powers of the mind, and to call them into vigorous action, to qualify the mind to become its own instructor, to acquaint it with its own uses, and enable it to think, combine, compare, discriminate, decide betwixt contending probabilities, detect errors, and discover truths. As words

are the instruments which must be employed in all these operations, it is evident that great advantages must accrue from a precise acquaintance with them, from the habit of tracing them to their elements, of analysing sentences, and exercising the sagacity in annexing such meaning to phrases, and connecting them in such order, as will bring out sense and beauty from the whole. Memory, judgment, taste, discrimination, and invention, have each its due exercise in such an employment; and the child that has been trained in such habits, will come to the investigation of facts, and the study of things in riper years, with advantages never enjoyed, and therefore not to be justly estimated, by those who have been differently trained. If the knowledge acquired by this process were of less value than it is, the habits produced by it would be alone a recommendation of great authority. But the acquisition of knowledge was named as one of the great objects of education; and it should be added, of such branches of knowledge in particular, as, though of extensive and constant use in the application, are generally unattainable at a later period. The description of places and of plants, the history of nations and of animals, the characters of men and of minerals, are subjects which engage the industry or entertain the leisure of men, more or less through the whole of life: but an elementary knowledge of language, and the possession is of some value, must be obtained during the years of education, or not at all. What has been said is dictated by nothing less than a wish to under-rate the studies which are recommended by the advocates of an opposite system. All that is meant is, to express and to justify the conviction, that by substituting such pursuits in the place of those which have been generally assigned to early youth, nothing would be gained even to them, and much would of necessity be lost to elegant and polite literature. The youth that has been conducted to the *penetralia* of philosophy through the vestibule of classical learning, will have acquired such habits, and such an accurate knowledge and use of language, as will give him a decided advantage over his unlearned competitors; and his progress in scientific pursuits will, *ceteris paribus*, be so much more rapid than theirs, that at the same age he will not fall far behind them in that sort of knowledge which is the sum

of their attainments. At the same time he will have secured no contemptible place in the rank of scholars: to make profound philologists of course is not proposed by any plan of education which is intended for general use. It must however be conceded, that the good which ought to be derived from the old mode of literary education, is not generally obtained. If the failure is to be attributed to any error in the conduct of it, a remedy, if there be one, ought to be applied; but if none exists, it would be difficult to establish the utility of a process in its general application, which is found to be generally abortive. It is not too much to demand, that after the consumption of seven or eight years almost exclusively in the study of the languages of antiquity, such a proficiency shall have been made in them by every ordinary capacity, as will make it easy to preserve and extend an acquaintance with them, by giving to the pursuit a portion of that leisure which cannot be commonly wanting even in a life of activity and business. It might even be reasonably expected, that in those years so much knowledge shall have been worked into the mind, and such mental habits engendered and naturalized, as shall give the possessor a certain, and not an inconsiderable, elevation in the scale of intellect, through the rest of life; and that even on the supposition of the total abandonment of his youthful studies, in a necessary compliance with the claims of his particular profession. If however neither of these results is or can be generally secured, if in a large proportion of cases little is gained, either in knowledge or in habit, so little that it is almost below estimation when weighed against the product of a ninth part of a good life, and that part naturally the most productive, if an evil of such magnitude exists, and in inseparable connection with that mode of education, the superior advantages of which, when it succeeds, have been just displayed, every unprejudiced mind must admit that for general utility it would be better to substitute any system of instruction which can be shewn to be more certain in its operation, though otherwise less beneficial in its tendency. It would however be rash to act on this conclusion, till it be fully ascertained that the failure so generally lamented, ought to be imputed to the system itself, and not to any error in the practical application of it. Several centuries have

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now elapsed since the restoration of letters in Europe. Has every possible facility been supplied to the young student of ancient literature at his commencement; or might not the difficulty of the ascent have been worn down to a more gentle declivity? Is any considerable portion of time, which might be usefully employed in gaining a radical knowledge of the language, and in extending acquaintance with the productions of its greatest ornaments, expended in acquiring a sort of mechanical dexterity in Latin versification; a dexterity of little ornament, and of no practical value, in any of the uses of life? May not the ease of the preceptor have been consulted more than the interests of the scholar? Is not the abortion of time and labour to be attributed in part to the number of pupils consigned to the care of one principal superintendent, whose inspection can scarcely be more particular, and must be, from the nature of the case, more unsatisfactory and fallacious than that of the field-officer on a review? Is the business of the school prepared as well as repeated in classes; or are such arrangements made as shall oblige every pupil to prepare his work singly, and not in classes, which afford an easy refuge to indolence, while one of the class who possesses more talent or more industry than his companions, becomes interpreter to the rest, and as his judgment alone is exercised, he only is benefited by the labour? If such customs exist, and if all or any of them are principal causes of the failure of the prevailing mode of education in its most important objects, or whatever else may have rendered it ineffectual in innumerable instances, in which the blame cannot be thrown upon nature, he will not have employed his thoughts amiss, who shall apply them to the removal of such obstacles in the first stages of mental improvement.

Henrietta-street,  
Brunswick-square.

J. MORELL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF CHELTENHAM,  
and its VICINITY.—No. IV.

Cheltenham, August 5, 1808.

YOU will probably not be displeased that my correspondence is likely to be diversified by descriptions somewhat different from those that have lately employed my pen.

We returned from our excursion yesterday, highly gratified with the inter-

esting objects that we had surveyed. The most prominent of these were Ludeley Castle, and Hailes Abbey; the first situated rather more than seven miles from Cheltenham, and the second scarcely two miles further on the same road. We left home at noon on the preceding day, and soon reached Prestbury, a pleasant village at the distance of about a mile from Cheltenham, which place, in common with many others in the immediate vicinity of the town, occasionally receives such company as cannot there be suitably accommodated.

Immediately beyond this place is the hamlet of Southam, where the venerable mansion of T. B. Delabere, esq. is an object of no inconsiderable attraction. Those who are versed in antiquarian lore, have fixed the date of its erection in the reign of Henry VII. and have considered it to be one of the completest specimens of the domestic architecture of that period which the rage for modernizing has spared. It consists of two stories only, and the principal apartments appear to have undergone little change. Some curious painted bricks, bearing heraldic and enigmatical devices, a magnificent chimney-piece, and several fragments of stained glass, originally from Hailes Abbey, are preserved here. Many portraits also of illustrious personages, as well as of various branches of the Delabere family, form a part of the decorations of this interesting mansion. Among these are two of Edward VI. upon pannel, probably by Holbein; and another, that with some appearance of reason, is supposed to represent Jane Shore, the "*merrye mistresse*" of Edward IV. It is recorded of this extraordinary woman as unusual accomplishments, that she could read and write. She is therefore with much propriety placed before a table contemplating a book. Her complexion is beautifully fair, and her hair a bright auburn. She is attired in crimson satin, with slashed sleeves puffed with white; and round her neck a medallion bearing the profile of a man, is suspended by a gold chain.

Beyond Southam, the road begins somewhat abruptly to ascend, and the surrounding scenery merits attention, not so much from its extent as its richness and variety. Verdant fields reach almost to the summit of the hill, where the protruding crags are finely relieved by the shadowy foliage of a neighbouring grove. The adjacent vales are either thickly planted with fruit-trees, or divided into irregular meadows, whose hedge-

rows are decorated with luxuriant timber. The prospect opens as we advance, and the windings of the road, which passes over the steepest part of the hill, are seen at intervals through the trees. The summit, which is called Cleeve Cloud, presents a lovely view of the vale of Gloucester, bounded by the mountains of Malvern and of Wales, and affords also to the lover of antiquities, the remains of a Roman camp. From this eminence we descend to the town of Winchcombe, leaving in a sequestered nook immediately under the hill to the right, a house of ancient appearance, called *Postlip*, near which is the source of a considerable brook, on whose banks several paper-mills are erected. This manufacture, which is the only one carried on in the neighbourhood, produces a very inadequate supply of labour to the surrounding poor.

Winchcombe, according to the usual custom of the Anglo Saxons, is placed in a retired situation, surrounded by hills. The town is large, but apparently not very opulent, and wears a cheerless aspect: of its once magnificent abbey not a vestige now remains. Tradition alone has preserved the knowledge of its site, which was a plot of ground immediately below the church-yard, and to this, together with an adjoining house, the appellation of the Abbey is still applied. In turning over the soil for agricultural and other purposes, many massy foundations have been removed, and innumerable human bones disturbed. Stone coffins have also not unfrequently been found; and indeed several of these are now to be seen in the gardens of the cottagers appropriated to menial uses.

In this abbey, which was founded by Kenwulph, king of Mercia, in the year 800, the remains of monarchs, and of many others of illustrious rank, were doubtless deposited. The archbishop of Canterbury, and twelve other prelates, assisted at its dedication, when the generous Kenwulph led to the altar the captive king of Kent, and there, in the presence of a splendid concourse of nobility, released him without ransom.

Kenelm, the son and successor of the founder, fell an early victim to the ambitious machinations of an unnatural sister, who hoped by his destruction to secure the throne. The miraculous discovery of his body forms the subject of an amusing legend, but is too long to be repeated here. Kenelm, in

consequence of this supernatural interposition, was at length canonized; and the numerous pilgrimages that were made to his shrine, greatly augmented the revenues of the house.

This monastery was richly endowed; and its abbot was one of those who had the privilege of a mitre, and of a seat in the House of Lords. The building is reported to have been exceedingly magnificent, but it was speedily demolished after the dissolution of religious houses. So prosperous however was its state previous to that period, that it is said to have been "equal to a little university;" indeed, students from thence were regularly maintained at Oxford, where certain apartments in Gloucester-hall, now Worcester College, were known by the name of Winchcombe Lodgings.

An abrupt turn to the right at some distance below the church, leads directly to Sudeley Castle, which forms a picturesque object from almost every point in the vicinity of the town. This edifice was erected in a style of uncommon splendor, about the year 1442, by Ralph lord Boteler, a statesman of great power and influence in the court of Henry VI. The attachment of this nobleman to the house of Lancaster, exposed him to the animosity of the adherents to the rival house of York, when that party gained the ascendancy in the state. His princely mansion was then resigned into the hands of Edward IV. and remained vested in the crown until it was granted by Edward VI. to his uncle, lord Thomas Seymour. This castle, which from neglect was rapidly hastening to decay, its new possessor completely and magnificently repaired. He afterwards made it his principal residence; and here Katherine Parr, the widow of the late king, to whom lord Seymour had recently been united in marriage, died and was buried. After having again twice reverted to the crown, it was at length bestowed by queen Mary upon sir John Brydges, who was afterwards further rewarded with the title of baron Chandos of Sudeley. It continued in the possession of his descendants until the year 1654, when it was carried by a female into another family, and is now the property of earl Rivers.

During the unhappy contest between Charles I. and the parliament, Sudeley, which was held for the king, was twice besieged. Then it was that this magnificent edifice, in common with so many others, was reduced to a heap of ruins.

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Since that period a very small part of it only has been habitable; but from the strength and solidity of its original fabric, its remains will probably long defy the destructive hand of time, and will exhibit for centuries to come, a melancholy monument of the architectural taste of the era of its erection.

The transient view which we had caught of Sudeley, as we approached Winchcombe, excited our curiosity, and although the evening was advancing, we resolved to take a nearer survey of this interesting pile. After crossing a brook at the extremity of the town, we followed a foot-path that brought us directly to the castle. Here the sombre foliage of the venerable oak, or the spreading elm, apparently coeval with the prosperity of the place, is no longer to be seen. A few trees however of modern growth, form an agreeable relief to the heavy portal near which we entered the garden. From this spot we had at once a complete view of the ruin. The chapel was immediately before us, and to the right extended a long line of buildings in various stages of decay. The horizon, skirted with dark clouds, increased the gloom, which the sober tints of twilight threw over the massy towers and the tottering arches, while the deepening shades beautifully harmonized the rambling ivy with the Gothic tracery of which it seemed to form a part, as its fantastic branches clothed the dilapidated window, or entwined the shattered pinnacle.

The chapel is indeed a most beautiful object, and appears originally to have been a very complete specimen of architectural excellence. It is now roofless and desolate, its decorations are entirely defaced, and its very walls seem to be upheld by the profusion of ivy with which they are covered. At the west end is a window, ornamented on each side with a beautiful canopied niche, and surmounted by a square turret. In a small side chapel, to which some endowment is annexed, divine service is still once a fortnight performed.

Proceeding from the garden through the portal, which is surrounded with battlements, and in very good preservation, we entered a square court, in which there appeared to be no object that claimed particular attention. It merely seems to have contained the accommodations necessary for the numerous domestics and retainers, which a

baronial residence of such magnitude required. From hence we advanced to an inner court, which once enclosed the state apartments, and in which many splendid relics of former grandeur still remain. Although now converted into a farm-yard, and its original extent with some difficulty explored, it may still be perceived that at each corner stood a tower, and that one side was occupied by the great hall, whose magnificent window, even in its present half demolished state, exhibits a model, that for lightness and elegance has perhaps seldom been equalled, and probably never surpassed. The ox is now stalled and the horse fed, where the voice of mirth was wont to be heard; where the sons of power and the daughters of pleasure were wont to assemble. Here the proud and aspiring Seymour planned schemes of aggrandizement that were fatally frustrated, and here too the amiable but unfortunate Katherine, after escaping the caprice of a tyrant, whose tender regard involved almost certain destruction, at length fell a victim to the ambition of him with whom she had fondly hoped to enjoy that happiness, which the possession of a crown had failed to confer.

The square tower to the right of this court is still known by the name of the water-tower, and may be supposed once to have contained a reservoir for the general supply of the castle. Attached to the prison-tower is a considerable building, the gloomy apartments of which, from their size and strength, may very naturally be concluded to have formed a necessary appendage to the arbitrary system of feudal tyranny. The turret itself is traditionally reported to have had no entrance but from above. The unhappy victims must therefore have been lowered with cords into this dreadful abode of darkness and despair. When an opening was some years ago burst into it, a human skeleton, perhaps that of its last sad inhabitant, is said to have been found. The watch-tower may still be ascended, although some of its steps are destroyed. It has a light appearance, and is of an octagon shape, and through the apertures at the top, the country may be reconnoitered in every direction.

The views round Sudeley are, for the most part, confined and uninteresting. The park, with its ornamental timber, is totally destroyed. On one side, however,

an eminence crowned with wood, affords to the scenery a pleasing variety. Below this was planted the artillery that so successfully battered the castle walls, when the victorious arms of Massey spread through the country terror and dismay.

In Letter III. p. 20, col. 1, line 36, for alteration, read *alternation*. Col. 2, line 13, for *extraneous*, read *cutaneous*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public is lately indebted for the re-publication of Richard's Itinerary of Great Britain to several learned writers: copies of this work were very much wanted. The commentary upon it must be a very acceptable part of the work, so far as it is just; but in Iter 16, "the site of Moridunum is said by the writer to be doubtful, some thinking it to be at Eggardon, the hill of the Morini, with which the distance of nine miles would not disagree; whilst others, with more reason, prefer Seaton, the great port of the West; because the foss leads from Ilchester directly to it. Intermediate stations have evidently been lost between this place and Exeter, as has also been the case between that place and the Dart, the Tamer, the Fawy, and the Fall."

With many antiquaries it is an opinion of long standing, that Moridunum is Seaton; but it is a very erroneous one. A comment to this purpose in this very useful work, cannot be too soon pointed out. The public too, who have been so many years contemplating on this line of stations, *not laid down by Antoninus, or Richard*, will gladly be led out of error through the medium of your Magazine.

I must observe then, that the distance of Moridunum from Isca Dunmoniorum is *fifteen Roman miles*, both in Richard and Antoninus; and this distance seems to have been unaccountably overlooked by antiquaries. Both authors agreeing in this, the rule in such cases is to conclude *that they are both right* as to distance. I shall therefore enquire where a station lay which will answer to *fifteen miles east of Exeter*. Hembury Fort, then, on Black-Down near Honiton, is *exactly fifteen Roman miles* from this city; and the old road between Isca Dunmoniorum, and Moridunum, viewed from the fort, ran by the way of Broad Clest Heath, in a straight line

between them. This fort is situated on a point of hill land which overlooks the great eastern roads from Salisbury, Ilchester, Shaftesbury, &c. to Exeter. The ancient roads from Ilchester and Ilminster ran by the last, and near the castle of Neroche to Otterford, and over the hill through the north of Up-Ottery to this very point; and from thence to Exeter. The promontory on which it is situated, is calculated to secure the country: its works were truly Roman, and strong from nature. But lest my readers should suppose that this station may be found in another situation, I must inform him that there is none besides to the east of Exeter which will answer to this distance. The word *Mor*, from the Welsh, has been rendered *Sea*; and hence *Seaton*, has been stated to be the place, though nearly *twenty-two miles* from Exeter, and without sufficient remains to claim the name of a station. But according to Gale, *Mur* is the general reading. Let it however be *Mor* or *Mur*, Moridunum is not derived from this language, nor is *Seaton* a translation of this name. The letter *M* is often changed to *V*; *Maridunum* in Wales, now *Cær-Marthen*, or *Cær-Marden*, has been changed by the Welsh to *Cær-Vyrdhin*: and *Tor*, *Var*, *Bor*, *Bur*, &c. have frequently in old names been rendered *Border*, from the roots *er*, *or*, and *ur*, border. The Saxons translated *Mor* by *Hem*, which is also border. *Dunum* they rendered berry; and hence *Hembury* was the Saxon translation of Moridunum. I have seldom, Mr. Editor, attended to the measure of the line of road from one place to another, or to the measuring for the import of these words; but I shall just mention, that Seaton will not suit *any distance* in the Itinerary; on the contrary, Hembury Fort, by the way of Shaftesbury, over the hills by Neroche, will be found at the distance stated by them from Dorchester, as well as at the exact distance from Exeter. So far, Mr. Editor, have we proved that *Hembury* fort is Moridunum: and so far are we further beholden for truth, by comparing our old names with Saxon translations, hitherto generally neglected. But independent of these particulars, we have still a *more important proof* of this place being Moridunum. *Maridunum* in Wales, is now called *Caer-Marthen* or *Caer-Marden*: and a manor of land under *Hembury* fort, and the land on which the fort stands, are at this present time named in

in old writings, *Cox Pitt Manor* and *Morden.*\*

Having settled this point so as to preclude all dispute on the subject, I will now follow the Iter and Commentary. The site of *Exeter* is not doubted. The road from *Honiton* is said "to be visibly pointing to Exeter, as well as from Exeter to Totnes."† I have already described the direct old road from *Moridunum* to Exeter, which is not the common road from Honiton; I will not say that another might not be used from *Hembury* Fort to Exeter.

"*Dario Amne*," is said to be "on the Dart." Totness, with no very ancient visible remains, may have been the place supposed in the Comment; but we have on the border of the Dart, in Hole parish, near Ashburton, another *Hembury* fort, with remains which may point out a station.

*Tanara* is on the Tamar; authors suppose at *Tanerton Foliot.*

*Voluba* comes next, and is stated to be "on the Fawy." But *Fawy* implies a small stream, from its diminutive ending in *y*; and *Vol* in *Voluba*, *Foluba*, or *Faluba*, implies, I shall prove, *Stream*. The ending of this last word relates to the stream, or is term for land. If it relate to the stream, it must be an augment, and the same as *Ube* in the *Danou*, or *Danube*; but this stream cannot be dignified by the adjective *Great*, nor can it be diminished by *Ube*, into the term *little*, which we find in the *Fawy*. It will therefore be the *Vol*, *Fol*, or *Fal*, or the *Stream*: and *Uba* will be derived from *A*, rising ground or hill, pronounced *Au*, as *Abury* is also written *Aubury*. *Au* is also changed to *Av*, and this to *Ab* in various instances: and this further to *Ub* or *Up*, as at *Ubley*, called also *Upton*. I might carry such changes much further, and bring appropriate authorities; but these are enough for this letter. *Uba* was therefore the *Hill on the Fal or Stream*, and not on the *Fawy* or *little Stream*.

*Cenia* comes next in the Itinerary, and is stated to be on the *Fal*: and here all our authors have shewn their great inattention, in supposing that this word means a *Mouth*, or a *Stream*. From *An* or *En*, water, with *c* prefixed, which is

supposed to imply enclosure, is derived the Gaelic term *Can*, *Cen*, *Kan*, or *Ken*, a lake. *Ia* is said by General Vallancey to imply land, settlement, &c. *Cenia* therefore, or the *Lake Settlement*, must be on Richard's *Cenius*, or *Lake*; denominated from its widely-extended waters, and from the *Kenwyn* falling into it at Truro; and not on the *Ful* or *Stream* which gave not name to Ptolemy's *Cenion*, or *Great Lake*.

I have now corrected this part of the sixteenth Iter, which was, Mr. Editor, given according to our *best writers*; but which I have proved erroneous. I think no more blame can be attached to the writer I have commented upon than to others; for he has followed our authorities: I must therefore thank him for his labour in giving us this *near edition*; and again recommend this valuable remain of our countryman to all lovers of our history. Further, as the ending of *Voluba* is the same as *Rutubia*, or *Rutupia*, I will beg leave to speak of this last word, of which so much has been written without giving any satisfaction.

Camden derives *Rutupia* from *Rhytusifith*, a sandy ford; and in this Sommer agrees with him. Battely first says, that our *Rutupia* was always named *Rutuli Portus* by *Orosius* and *Bede*; and as there was a *Rutubus* Portus in Gaul, he supposes ours derived from it: but here he stops, and by not enquiring from whence this last was derived, he has explained nothing by it. He next states, that the name came from *Rutubus*, a tyrant who held a hill on the Seine; but neither in this does he shew from whence this *Rutubus* had his name. He then states, "that *Thanet* was called by the Britons *Inis Ruhin*, or *Ruithina*: *Rhu*, in their language, he says, signifies 'to roar,' which Camden understands of the *porpusses* on the coast; but he rather applies it to the waves which break on the shore. "If (says he) we compound the word *Rhu* with *tywyn*, which signifies 'a shore,' it gives a derivation of the name exactly suitable to the description of *Lucan*, lib. vi." I shall add, he continues, "the opinion of an unpublished author, namely, that the *Rutupian* coast is so called from *Rupes* a rock; or from *Rutini*, a people of *Gaul*, now *Bolonge*," which affinity of the Gaelic *Rutini* and our *Ruputini*, seems to be confirmed by *Mallebranche*, who says of the *Ruthini*, "all that part of the coast which lies between *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, our seamen even now call *Ruthen*. Add to

\* Hist. Devon. vol. 2.

† Here some confusion takes place, the road from *Seaton* to *Exeter* is not by way of *Honiton*; nor is *Honiton* in the road from *Hembury* Fort to *Exeter*.

to this, that the sea-coast of Kent was called *Rutupiæ*, and the neighbouring inhabitants *Rutupi*, which *Ruthen*, they say, means “a *rotten* shore.”

*Regulbium*, he derives from *Rhag* before, and *Gwylpha* watching; or from *Rhag* and *Goleu*. The first compound he renders, “the former watch-tower;” the second, “the former light, or light-house.”

*Richborough* has been said little of in explanation; but *Sumner* derives it from *Hridge Dorsum*, which I shall prove inapplicable.

For the ancient situation of this haven, I must refer to the historians of Kent. *Rut*, *rot*, or *rod*, as in *Rutland* and other places, implies a *road*; which word may be understood for ships to lie in, or for travelling upon. I have explained *ub* and *up*. *Ruthen*, means the *road* land.

*Rutupiæ* was an haven, with two entrances or roads, and on each of these entrances a hill: the haven having two roads, and a hill on each of these entrances; and *rut* being road, and *up* or *ub* hill, the plural word *Rutupiæ* or *Rutubiaæ*, became the name of these *hill roads*: and not originally the name of two cities, as imagined by our authors. In after times, it appears that these hills were built upon, and castles and other habitations were erected, which took names from their situations. *Rutupiæ* being a common name for the two ports of this haven, it will follow that their particular names (as fortresses and towns took denominations from situations) were nearly the same; and that they were only varied by synonymous to distinguish them from each other; and what, might be added, would be to point out their differing features. Accordingly, *Rich* in *Richborough*, from *Reic* or *Raik*, implies a *reach* or *road*; and *Borough* the same as *Up*, to wit, *Hill*. But herein, *Borough* is a name which implies *great hill*; *Richborough* will therefore mean the *Great Hill Road*.

In like manner, *Reg* or *Rec* in *Regulbium*, or *Reculver*, from the same word *Rac*, will imply a *reach* or *road*: *U* is a synonyme of *Up*, and may mean *Hill*, by my last letter. The root of the syllable *Bium* is *Um* or *Am*, and these are frequently rendered in old names *Ham*, which is also *border* or *point*. *Ver* in *Reculver*, is also *border* or *point*; and hence *Regulbium* or *Reculver*, will imply the *Hill-road Point*; and from the

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purport of these words, it should seem, that the hill at *Reculver* was not of such magnitude as that at *Rutubis*, or *Richborough*; nor might *Richborough* be so much of a point of land as *Reculver*.

But *Rutubis* was also called by *Tacitus* *Trutulum*. *Archdeacon Battely* supposes, from the *Trouts in the harbor*, “where, (says he) to adopt the words of *Alain de L'isle*, the trout entering the salt-water, is baptised in the sea, and assumes the name of salmon.” I have already shewn that *rut* is *road*; and in various instances, *Mr. Lhuyd* shews that *T* is only a prefix, and is often omitted in the beginning of words. But let us suppose that *T* means, as authors suppose, *inclosed*; *trut* will then, appropriately enough, imply the *inclosed road*, as the island of *Thanet* lay in its mouth. Of the letter *S*, *Dr. Harris*, on *Isaiah*, says, “that it is sometimes of little signification or use, other than to facilitate the pronunciation of some who could not well get their words out of their mouths without the use, and *Indeed* the help of it.” Perhaps this *T* may have been considered by *Tacitus* as such another letter.

*Rutubis* has been supposed to have been on an island, from the appearances of the lands around it; but I do not recognise this from any name which I have mentioned. Further, in the name *Cop-street*,\* nothing can be inferred more than a *village on the head or hill road*; and *Cooper-street*, nearly in a line with this last towards *Rutupis*, a *village on the border of the head road*: and in these, there is no intimation of an island on which this head stood.

The word *rut* being *road* or *way*; and *ub* or *up*, having been used for *high*, as well as *hill*, in the names of *Ilues*, a *Rutupian robber*, mentioned by *Ausonius*, implies, I conceive, a *highway robber*; and not, as usually understood, a *robber* who had gained his appellation from this town. Again, the Romans buried their dead by the sides of *highways*; and the same author, mentioning his uncle *Contentus*, intimates, that he was buried on the *high-way border*, and not, as generally conceived, in the vicinity of this city. On the propriety of these opinions, I must leave you, Mr. Editor, to judge.

A. B.

\* See Map of Kent.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

**On the PREPARATION of the GENUINE  
BARANGERS, or CURLED LAMB-SKINS,  
in the CRIMM.**

**B**ARAN is the word used in Russia to signify sheep, and any kind of sheep-skins are thence called Barangers; but of those which are properly thus styled, in other countries, we meet with two sorts, the genuine and the counterfeit. The former, which are held even in Russia in great estimation, and form a valuable article of trade, fetch a very high price; the latter, though they are dyed in the most skilful manner, and the imitation so excellently performed, as to render the difference scarcely distinguishable, are however much inferior both in value and quality.

Judges note, as distinctive marks, their colour, and the perfectness and neatness of the curl of the wool. These sheep generally constitute a considerable part of the inland trade of Russia, particularly in the government in Catherinoslav, and in the Crimm or government of Taurida.

It is not at all extraordinary in these countries, to see them both in summer and winter, feeding in flocks of more than a thousand; and only when the winter is very severe, which seldom happens, or when the weather is particularly tempestuous, they are driven into inclosures called *koshari*. They are shorn once during the spring, but the wool of the sheep in the government of Catherinoslav, is neither so fine nor so soft as of those in Taurida, the causes of which perhaps are, that the climate of the last-mentioned government is the mildest, and that the sheep lamb during the winter, when the coldness of the season is of great consequence to the young and tender wool.

The Calmucks and Tartars are peculiarly skilful in rendering the wool bushy and curled; their mode of proceeding being nearly as follows: As soon as the lamb is weaned, it is sowed up in a piece of coarse linen, wetted once every day with warm water, and after that gently rubbed in various directions with the palm of the hand; this being continued for about four weeks, at the end of that period the fleece is inspected, and if not completely curled, the operation is repeated. In Ukraine, the lambs are cut out of the sheep, and treated in the very same manner. The grey skins are more valuable than any other, so that at Reehetiloska, a

little city where the best are to be found, each grey baranger, though only a few inches in length, is worth three or four rubles. The barangers of the Crimm are so finely curled, that it is hardly possible to lay hold of the curls with the fingers. Lambs cut out of the sheep at a certain period, have skins covered with very short wool, but particularly smooth, and as glossy as satin, of which the black are preferred.

The Polish colonies in the county of Selmigsnak, under the government of Irkutzk, keep a great number of a Mongol breed, not bigger than our common sheep, but with very bushy tails, among which there are plenty of lambs, whose wool is fine and curled, and their skins are generally sold to the Chinese at a much higher rate than those of the lambs of the Calmucks and Buchares. The Poles likewise sow up new-weaned lambs in a piece of strong linen, wetting them with warm water, and leaving them in this condition from two to four weeks with their mothers, until the wool is sufficiently curled; and when this degree of perfection is attained, the lambs are immediately killed.

There are two kinds of sheep in the Crimm and government of Catherinoslav; the one was brought from Russia, and does not succeed well, and is only kept for the flesh, yet the same breed produces in the Ukraine very good wool, and grows to a greater size: the other comes from Moldavia and Wallachia; their tails are long and broad, and often so heavy that small wheeled carriages must be fastened under them, in order to give the fatter sheep some ease in moving about. Here these sheep are called Woloskiza Owzi, and in the Crimm, Tschontagh: their native country is Caramania, and therefore they were formerly named Probaton's Caramania.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
**OBSERVATIONS ON DR. RENNIE'S ESSAYS  
on the NATURAL HISTORY and ORIGIN  
of PEAT MOSS.**

FTER a very spirited introduction, in which the author points out the various and contradictory accounts of this subject, and the vast importance of it to the united empire, he gives his own hypothesis. His object is, I. To ascertain the materials of which all peat-moss is formed. This is the subject of the two first essays. And with much ingenuity

genuity and success, he shews, that the ruined forests of Europe have laid the foundation of the greatest part of the mosses in that quarter of the globe. On this foundation nature builds her work. An endless succession of aquatic plants rushing up with rapidity over the surface of these ruined forests, has furnished the materials of which all peat-moss is composed.

So that the substance is entirely composed either of ligneous or aquatic plants, or of both. Of this there can be no doubt, after perusing these essays. In order to establish this point, a learned and curious account is given of the ancient forests of the north of Europe, in order to shew that they were abundant, and the reasons of this; and to point out the means by which they were destroyed, and by whom. From this account it is clearly established, that these ruined forests furnished materials for the formation of peat-moss. The leaves and seeds, and twigs and bark and roots of trees, being all blended together in a morass, became a soil fit for the growth of a variety of aquatic plants. By this means, this morass being filled up entirely with this accumulation of vegetable matter, has been consolidated into peat-moss.

But as that substance differs in its chemical qualities from these recent vegetables, of which it is composed, the next object of the Rev. doctor is to shew: II. The changes which these materials must have undergone in the lapse of ages. With this view he gives an interesting chemical discussion on the different changes which both animal and vegetable matter undergo in different medicines. From this view of the subject it appears, that the same materials which furnish vegetable mould when exposed to the atmosphere, are converted into moss when immersed in water, especially if that water be stagnant, and possessed of an antiseptic quality, and placed in a low and nearly equable temperature. On account of these peculiar circumstances, these vegetables do not undergo the putrid fermentation: of course, they contain the original elementary principles of which they were composed.

The carbon and hydrogen, the phosphorus and tannin, the gallic and other vegetable acids, the metallic, and other particles of this vegetable matter, being all deposited in these circumstances, furnish the materials of all peat-moss,

As a proof of this, these materials or elementary principles, may still be detected in that substance. If so, peat-moss is nearly homogeneous to coal, and other bituminous matter. The author's object is therefore to shew: III. That there is an obvious alliance between peat-moss and all the varieties of bitumen, whether liquid, solid, or aërial-form. With this view, a vast variety of facts are stated to shew that similar, traces of vegetable matter, such as the trunks, branches, fruits, and leaves, of trees, and sometimes of aquatic plants, are detected in coal and jet, as in peat-moss. When all these facts are carefully collated together, little doubt can remain as to the vegetable origin of all these substances; more especially when it is added, that peat-moss, which is obviously and altogether composed of vegetable matter, may, by compression in combination with certain chemical agents, be converted into a substance that cannot be distinguished either by its colour, consistency, or qualities, from coal.

There are besides many reasons to conclude that coal, at one period of its formation, has been in a soft and pulpy state, like peat-moss. If so, compression alone would consolidate it; and all coal, wherever it has been discovered, has certainly been subjected to compression.

Above all, as these substances all yield, on chemical analysis, nearly the same elementary principles, and in the same order, and sometimes in the same proportion, and as they are sometimes found in alternate layers, one above or below the other, there can be little doubt that they are nearly homogeneous, and all of vegetable origin.

But naphtha, petroleum, mineral pitch, and all the varieties of liquid bitumens, may be extracted from each of these substances, by distillation. If therefore the latter be of vegetable origin, there can be little doubt that the former may all be traced to the same source. And there is the strongest probability, that as all the solid bitumens are formed of the elementary principles of vegetable matter, so all the liquid bitumens are evolved from them by a process similar to distillation on a large scale, in the vast laboratory of nature.

But if all these substances bear so near an alliance to each other, it may be expected that they will all be possessed of similar qualities. The Rev. doctor therefore proceeds: IV. To point out the qualities

ties of peat-moss which distinguish it from mould, or any mass of vegetable matter. (1.) Inflammability is one of these qualities. This may be accounted for even on the hypothesis that it is of vegetable origin. The vast proportion of simple and compound inflammables, found in that substance, all formed of the elementary principles of vegetable matter, are sufficient to account for this quality. (2.) That peat-moss is antiseptic, and retards the putrid fermentation either of vegetable or animal matter, immersed in it, is another quality which distinguishes that substance. The vegetable acids, the gums and resins, and the bituminous matter formed by the combination of all these elementary principles, may account for this quality. (3.) The jet-black colour of some moss distinguishes it from mould. The former will dye wool, wood, and ivory, black; the latter will not. This is owing to the combination of the vegetable and mineral acids in the moss with iron. (4.) The tenacity of peat forms a distinguishing quality of that substance. It is not a loose, friable, porous substance, when dried, like mould, or any other mass of vegetable matter, but a tenacious, impervious, insoluble substance. The bitumen it contains, and the insoluble compounds formed by the tannin and iron in the moss, are the chief causes of this distinguishing quality. (5.) The acidity of peat is owing to the vegetable and mineral acids, which are detected in it, and (6.) The sterility of that substance as a soil, may also be accounted for. It is impossible here to detail the accurate and ingenious account which the doctor gives of this quality, and the causes of it, so as to do justice to his excellent essay on the subject. I therefore refer to that essay, as not only a novel, but by far the most accurate, ingenious, and satisfactory, view of the subject I have ever read. Every proprietor of peat-moss in the three kingdoms, ought to be in possession of it.

I rather think it better to state that, in conformity with the general hypothesis he adopts as to the origin of peat-moss, he clearly shews that all these distinguishing qualities belong to coal, jet, and all the varieties of bituminous matter. All are inflammable, antiseptic, of a similar colour and consistency; all contain an acidity and all are equally sterile as peat-moss. So that the alliance between all these sub-

stances becomes more obvious, and their vegetable origin less doubtful, on this account.

I cannot avoid a few remarks on the last essay of the ingenious doctor. It is like the rest, a most masterly production. His object is, V. To classify the different kinds of peat-moss. Of all subjects in natural history this has been least attended to, and therefore least understood. All other authors on this subject have classed peat-mosses according to their colour, consistency, or the plants of which they were composed. We were never satisfied with this mode, and the learned doctor has detected the defects of it to our complete satisfaction. His classification is new, and equally correct and important. Correct, for it is founded on chemical principles which cannot be controverted; important, for he has shewn in the most satisfactory manner, that each of these kinds requires different treatment to convert it into a soil, manure, fuel, or other economical purposes.

I rejoice to see a suite of practical essays announced by the same author. If they are in as luminous a style, and display equal talents, they must be a vast acquisition to the interests of agriculture. With eagerness I look for the publication of them, and with much pleasure shall embrace the earliest opportunity of pointing out the subject and outlines of them.

CANDIDUS.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

#### STATE of the WEATHER each MONTH in 1809.

January 1st FREQUENTLY snow, with to 6th. A high SE. wind and smart frost. On the 6th snow lay about four inches deep; but that day a thaw set in, which soon dissolved the snow. Though cold, the weather continued open till the 13th, but often gloomy, with at times rain and sleet, (particularly heavy on the 10th.) On the 13th, a most intense frost set in, which continued exactly a fortnight; wind variable, often calm, barometer moving gradually; little snow on the ground till the 21st, when it fell to the depth of three inches. On the 26th we had another fall of snow, with a high east wind, by which it drifted to a considerable depth in some parts of the country; in this neighbourhood seven or eight inches at a medium. On the 27th, wind shifting to SW. a most rapid thaw took place, which dissolved the whole mass of snow in little more than twenty

four hours. 27th to 31st showery, wind shifting between SW. and E., and barometer very low; 31st was clear. The cold of this month exceeded that of any other since the beginning of the century.

*February.* Continued heavy rain during the first three days, wind shifting from W. to E. next three days, snow more or less, but not lying above two or three inches deep. 7th and 8th, dry frost. On the 9th we had a fall of snow, with high SE. wind, which lasted till mid-day, lying then about four inches deep; thaw commenced that afternoon, and wind easterly since the 9th, shifted to west. 10th to 14th, at times, a good deal of rain, wind variable. 14th to 23d, mostly seasonable and agreeable enough weather, often windy, and at times slight showers, but not such as to prevent the ground from drying; wind westerly; barometer, till the 20th, in general very low; but after that getting up, and keeping steady.

*March* 1st to 7th. Hoar frost in the mornings, days often clear, sometimes cloudy and hazy, nearly calm. 7th to 11th, mild weather; rather cloudy, except the 9th, which was clear and warm; wind westerly. 11th to 15th, coldish; still clouds; little wind, rather east; 15th to 19th, mild weather, cloudy, at times clear; wind westerly. 19th to 21st, clear and coldish; little wind. 21st to 24th, flying clouds, threatening rain; wind SW. 24th to 31st, gloomy and cold, with frequent showers of rain, sleet, and hail; wind veering between east and north. Barometer till the 21st uniformly high and remarkably steady. 21st to 26th it fell considerably; but since the 26th gradually rose again. During the greater part of this month we had dry weather, favourable for agricultural labour; vegetation also made sensible progress.

*April.* First four days clear and frosty, at times slight hail showers; wind NE. barometer rising. 5th to 8th, rather cloudy, but tolerably mild and agreeable; wind westerly; barometer falling. 11th to 16th, at times clear, but often showers of sleet and cold rain; wind variable; barometer low. A gale from the NE. on the 16th, accompanied with sleet and snow, was followed by four days of very cold frosty weather, in general clear, now and then showers of snow; wind northerly. 21st to 23d, cold rather abated, wind getting easterly; barometer rising. 24th was clear, serene, and agreeable. Next three days we had

almost constant though not heavy rain; wind easterly; barometer falling. 28th and 29th were fair, but still cold; wind NE. On the 30th, wind shifting to west, air turned sensibly milder. This probably the coldest April since 1799; vegetation appeared quite at a stand, and the night-frosts proved injurious to the young wheat.

*May* 1st to 6th, rather clear, windy and coldish, sometimes showers of hail and rain; wind NW. barometer rising. 6th to 10th, cloudy and windy, getting gradually warmer, wind W. and SW. barometer keeping up. 10th to 16th, clear warm sun shine; wind rather easterly, often calm; barometer drooping. 19th to 25th, cloudy, with slight showers, sometimes clear air, agreeably warm; wind variable; barometer rising. 25th to 28th, almost constant rain; barometer falling; wind E. In the evening of the 28th there was a very sudden change of temperature from heat to cold, the thermometer falling twenty degrees in four or five hours; last three days remarkably cold for the season; the circumstance of snow lying in the fields round Edinburgh to the depth of two inches so late as the 31st of May, is hardly remembered to have happened before by any person living. The greater part of this month was warm and agreeable, but the last three days were like the middle of winter.

*June.* On the 1st we had a storm of wind and rain from ENE. weather exceedingly cold. 2d to 18th, windy and coldish, with frequent showers; wind variable, rather westerly; barometer keeping down. 18th to 24th, clear warm sunshine; wind westerly; barometer, rising and keeping up. 24th to 30th, at times clear, often cloudy, air getting cooler; wind easterly; barometer rather declining.

*July.* First two days agreeable enough, rather cloudy. 3d to 7th very cold, gloomy and misty, with a good deal of rain; wind E. and NE. barometer rising. 8th to 10th, clear at times, misty air still sharp and easterly. 11th to 16th, sometimes clear, in general cloudy and windy, with some slight showers; wind westerly; barometer rising. 17th and 18th very sharp; wind northerly. 19th to 22d, cloudy, close, warm weather; wind rather westerly; barometer keeping up. 22d to 27th, at times clear, often cloudy and misty; rain on the 23d; thunder-storm with heavy rain on the 26th; wind easterly;

terly; barometer steady, rather declining. 28th to 31st, pleasant enough, rather cloudy and showery; wind variable; barometer low. July, upon the whole, a cold summer-month; easterly and northerly winds prevailing, and harvest promising to be later than usual.

August 1st to 19th, we had a great deal of heavy rain, often accompanied with thunder-storms, and now and then with thick mists; wind variable, rather inclining to south, often calm. 19th to 31st, at times warm sunshine, often cloudy and hazy; one smart shower almost every day, and usually in the afternoon, but no continued rain; during this latter period also, the rain that fell was exceeded by the evaporation; wind SW. sometimes brisk; barometer uniformly low the whole month, and its motions gradual; temperature also pretty uniform, rather agreeable than warm, and somewhat below the usual mean of August. This perhaps the wettest month we have had for some years. Harvest only commenced about the 25th, and even in this neighbourhood had not become general at the end of the month.

September. First two days nearly fair. 3d to 9th, very misty and close, often thin rain, heavy on the 8th; wind easterly; barometer descending slowly. 9th to 17th, often clear, at times cloudy with showers; wind varying rather westerly; barometer steady, hardly rising. A heavy rain on the 18th, was followed by windy and showery weather till the 23d; wind shifting to opposite points; barometer keeping down. 23d to 30th, mostly clear and sharp, with the exception of some heavy rain on the mornings of the 27th and 30th; wind veering between SW. and N. barometer ranging low, and fluctuating. Till about the autumnal equinox, temperature continued uniform, rather agreeable than warm; but after that it turned a good deal colder, the nights particularly. The bulk of the harvest work in the low part of the country was accomplished in the course of this month, but under rather unfavourable circumstances, the weather being unsettled, not two days in succession quite fair. The change to cold in the latter part of the month was serviceable in giving a check to improper vegetation; wheat, which had suffered both by the spring frosts, and latterly by sprouting or second growth, the effect of too much moisture, is reckoned the worst crop this season; and oats the

best; other kinds of grain, as to produce, hold an intermediate rank.

October. First three days rather cloudy and close; wind westerly. On the 4th we had continued rain; wind shifting to east. 4th to 9th, mostly cloudy, at times sunshine, air getting cooler; wind easterly. 9th to 15th, rather clear and cold, hoar frost in the mornings; wind SE. 15th to 21st, at times clear, often flying clouds, with some light showers, air mild; wind SW. 21st to 31st, mostly clear, serene, and agreeable; wind SW. often calm: barometer, which during the whole of the two preceding months, ranged almost uniformly below the medium, has this month always kept above it. October proved a very favourable month for the country, as we had very little rain or high winds, and a slight frost only one or two mornings, so that the later crops were harvested in excellent order.

November. First three days mostly clear, with slight frost. 3d to 6th, a good deal of rain fell, with high wind from NE. 7th to 11th, mostly cloudy, but nearly fair; air mild; wind W. 11th and 14th, cloudy and misty, with thin rain; wind easterly. 14th to 19th, dry frosty weather, (snow in some parts of the country;) wind northerly. 19th to 30th, very unsettled, at times clear and frosty, but often windy and showery; wind variable. Till the middle of this month, barometer kept rather high and steady, but after that it fluctuated.

December. 1st to 7th, changeable weather, mornings generally clear, with hoar frost, succeeded by windy and rainy days; wind WSW. 7th to 17th, stormy winds, mostly from the west, accompanied with snow and sleet, though seldom heavy; barometer remarkably low. On the 18th, wind shifting to N. barometer rose very suddenly; and till the 26th, though we had at times slight showers, weather continued mostly fair; some days clear and frosty; wind westerly. 26th was gloomy, with continued rain and sleet. 27th clear and frosty; last four days mostly soft open weather, at times windy and showery; wind SW. barometer falling. December, upon the whole, a tempestuous month; but as yet we have not had much severe frost, and little snow on the ground at a time. The gales of the 11th and 15th, did a great deal of damage at sea; that of the 15th being noted by a lower barometer than has been observed here for some years.

Edinburgh, Jan. 1810.

G.W.

F.

For the *Monthly Magazine.*

*JOURNAL of a WINTER TOUR through several of the MIDLAND COUNTIES of ENGLAND, performed in 1810.*

HAVING been prevented last summer from making my annual tour, with the exception of a short excursion into Norfolk, and having a fortnight to spare in the beginning of February, after a visit made to some friends in Leeds, I resolved, at that dreary season, to ride up to London, having first made a little circuit in the neighbourhood, by way of experiment. The chief disadvantage attending such an expedition, consists in the want of opportunities for contemplating manners, occasioned by the absence of travelling companions; the inclemency of the weather can be easily obviated by precaution, or sustained by hardiness; and as to the aspect of the country, it is no very difficult stretch of the imagination to supply foliage to the denuded trees.

In the immediate vicinity of Leeds, there are few places worthy of observation. Kirkstall Abbey stands very beautifully on the banks of the river Aire; the waters of which, collected into a mere, just opposite to the ruin, form an artificial cascade when again falling into their channel. The ground swells behind the ruin; and is richly clothed in wood. Let this spot be visited in a fine evening, when the moon-beam glistens on the rushing water; when the broken pillars and long aisles are touched with a pale light; and when the silence is only broken by the soft sighs among the trees, or the soft dashing of the fall.

Kirkstall Abbey was a monastery of the Cistercian order, founded A.D. 1147.\* Its value in the king's books is 329/. 9. 11d. A representation of the ruin, coarse enough, forms the drop-scene of the theatre in Leeds:

" Time's gradual touch  
Has mouldered into beauty many a tower,  
Which, when it frowned with all its battlements,  
Was only terrible: and many a fane  
Monastic, which, when deck'd with all its spires,  
Sev'd but to feed some pamper'd abbot's pride,  
And awe th' unletter'd vulgar."

Temple Newsom, lately the seat of lady Irving, but now become the property of the marquis of Hertford, lies

\* It was built by Henry de Lacy, and dedicated to the Virgin.

about four miles from Leeds, a little to the right of the Ferrybridge road. It is an old building, with a noble park, richly wooded, and well stocked with deer. But the chief attraction is a large picture-gallery, containing some fine paintings by the best masters. I took no notes at the time of seeing it, but well remember a St. John preaching in the Wilderness; the Death of a Wild Boar; and a few good Sea-pieces: the names of the masters have escaped me.

Halfway to Harrogate, and close to the road-side, is Harewood-house, the princely seat of the nobleman who gives a name to it. In the grounds, nature and art have vied with each other. The many inequalities of hill and dale, have afforded much capability of improvement; and the tasteful variety of wood and water, shews that ample justice has been done to them. The house is full of immense mirrors, satin beds, silver tables, and rich furniture of all sorts: but O, shame! there is not a single painting, except a few family portraits. They who wish to save themselves the trouble of reading Tooke's Pantheon, will find the whole history painted in fresco on a stair-case ceiling.\*

It may not be improper to say a few words concerning that Montpellier, the sweet town of Leeds itself. It is continually enveloped in a thick smoke, which contains immense quantities of soot and dust, sent up from the different manufactories. This body is too dense to ascend in the air; and after having been carried a little way by the heat, it falls down in plentiful showers on the inhabitants. The consequence is, that every body looks dirty. I put on two clean shirts every day, and spent half my time in washing my hands; but "the damned spot would ne'er be out." There was no church here but one until after the reign of Charles I. and it was besieged in the civil wars. There are now four churches, each having a sacrament in the month, and all of them on different Sundays. All the clergy of the tributary churches and chapels in the town and neighbourhood, are compelled to pay suit and service to the old

\* At a little distance from the house, the ruins of a castle, built in the time of Edward I. and demolished by Cromwell, impend over the road. The chapel is modest and elegant. It contains a monument to sir W. Gascoigne, who committed Henry Prince of Wales, for a contempt of his authority.

church,

church, by assisting at the communion every Christmas and Easter-day. These, added to clergymen who may be visitors, clad in surplices, and all officiating at once, render the scene in the highest degree solemn and impressive. The communicants, on these occasions, amounting to seven or eight hundred, kneel in different parts of a large chapel which surrounds the altar; the ministers carry round to them, as in colleges, the sacramental bread and wine, the large organ playing the 100th psalm.

There are in Leeds a number of public charities, well managed and liberally supported: an infirmary, a fever-house, and large Sunday-school establishments. The inhabitants will contribute largely to every scheme which promises to be useful; but they have no idea of the ornamental. In the middle of the square in which the infirmary stands, and which ought to be decorated with trees, fountains, and gravel-walks, the space contains long rows of posts, with webs of blue cloth stretched on the tenter-hooks. Owing to the same solidity of understanding and absence of taste, no public amusements ever succeed in Leeds: at least none merely pleasurable. There are assemblies attended like a London church on a Sunday afternoon; concerts at which Orpheus, for lack of men and women, might attempt to move the stone walls; and plays, where the comedians grim, but cannot smile, over a "beggary account of empty boxes."

But let any Dr. Mac-Stirabout from the university of St. Andrew's, arrive in Leeds with a course of lectures on natural philosophy, and his harvest is made in a fortnight. I went to the theatre one evening, by the way, and heard the hero of the piece call his charmer, his "dear *heartless* girl;" while one actor talked of his *honor*, and another of his "appiness." It was impossible to find fault with this transposition; as it is but reasonable and fair, that if the *h* is taken away from one word to which it belongs, it should be restored in another quarter where it is superfluous. One of the best stories of the misplacing of this letter, has been related concerning a pious cockney, who being desirous to communicate, went into a circulating library at Brighton, and asked the bookseller if he had a "Companion to the *Haltar*."

"No, Sir," said the summer adventurer of Leadenhall-street, "we have got the *Newgate Calendar*; but the *Companiott* to the *Halter* has not yet come down."

There is a large public library in Leeds, having a handsome external appearance, and a good stock of books; but the most liberal establishment is the news-room, which is open to any stranger of genteel appearance.

Leeds contains a presbyterian meeting-house, where Dr. Priestly formerly held forth: but if I were to recount all the sects who have here cut out different paths to the same place, I should be obliged to get Mr. Evans's Sketch, and copy his title-page. The cloth of Leeds is unrivalled. It is an hour's walk round the cloth-halls. As soon as a bell rings, early in the morning, on the two market-days, multitudes walk in without any disorder or noise. Each seller of cloth knows his own place; and laying his goods on a table, stands opposite to them, as a shopman behind a counter. The pieces lie long-ways close to one another; and the factors and buyers walk along the laues, examining different articles. Leaning over to the clothier, they demand the price in a whisper: and the whole is transacted in a moment. Sometimes, in one hour, twenty thousand pounds worth of cloth are bought and sold in this manner. The woollen cloths of Leeds are exported, after being taken to Hull by the water-carriage of the Aire and Calder, which fall into the Humber at Ferrybridge. In Gout's Manufactory, the whole process of making woollen cloths may be seen, from the shearing of the sheep to the packing up of the finished cloth. The greater part of this process is of course carried on by machinery: but the cloth brought to market in the halls, is made by cottagers in their houses. The different parts of the manufacture employ the whole family; and as the children are thus at once kept to industry, and subjected to the eye of their parents, the woollen manufacture, as thus carried on, is more favourable to morals than the cotton business; which is almost wholly conducted in factories. The Yorkshire coals are carried from Leeds and Wakefield to York, from whence the Ouse forwards them to the Humber. They have this advantage over the Newcastle coals, that being borne on the river, they are exempt from the duty of four shillings per chaldron, to which sea-coal is subject.

Harrowgate, eighteen miles to the north of Leeds, is too well known for the efficacy of its mineral waters, to detain us in describing it. It consists of two little

little villages, Low and High Harrowgate, chiefly supported by the company who resort from all parts of the United Kingdoms, either for health, pleasure, or gambling. It possesses two advantages over many other places of fashionable summer resort. The first is that of vicinity to many interesting objects, and much picturesque scenery: among the former of which may be reckoned Harewood House, and Ripon Minster; and amongst the latter, the wild confusion of Bransham rocks; the tasteful improvement of nature in Plumpton gardens; the town and river at Knaresborough; and the grounds of Hack Fall and Studleigh. The next advantage attending this assemblage of gaiety, is the variety of company which it draws together. The sea is the same in all parts of the coast: and as every body goes to the place nearest his own home, almost all sea-bathing quarters are little better than county-meetings. A stranger is looked upon with curiosity, and almost with suspicion, until he is just going away: and he who wishes to contemplate human nature at large, sees only the manners of a little province. But Harrowgate being, like Bath and Buxton, unique, you have here a delightful medley of Scotch, English, and Irish: the London cockney, the Oxford pedant, the petit-maitre, and the Yorkshire fox-hunter. Character is here found in the most luxuriant variety; and the collision of these different individuals, all reduced to an equality, and all throwing off reserve, is whimsically grotesque.

In High Harrowgate there are three excellent inns, or boarding-houses: the Granby, the Dragon, and the Queen's Head; respectively known, from the character of their guests, by the names of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Manchester Warehouse. Those who have much cash to spare, and a fine retinue of horses and servants, may drive to the first; those who choose to play may ride to the second; while all who look for plain intelligent society, and comfortable cheap accommodation, may direct the coach to set them down, with their portmanteaus, at the aforesaid Manchester Warehouse. The company at these houses give balls to each other, once every week in the season. There is a circulating library at Harrowgate--would Harrowgate be a watering-place without it? a chapel, where the minister lives on subscriptions from the visitors; who also relieve the parish by being sconced for

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all the briefs: and a methodist meeting-house, where the godly few pray for the visitors of that abandoned village, given up to the vanities of a wicked world. One of these devotees cheated me in the matter of a horse though. The chalybeate-well stands in Higher Harrowgate: Lower Harrowgate is the "purgatory."<sup>\*</sup> I speak literally of invalids: and indeed it is not surprising that men of pleasure should have an instinctive dislike to it, from its vicinity to that sulphureous pool which continually sends forth its nauseous exhalations. There is a good inn here however, called the Crown, of which one detached apartment is denominated the Infirmary, or lazaret-house; being the Lemnos to which every unhappy Philoctetes is removed, whose cadaverous leg, anointed with the oil of olibanum, renders him unfit for the society of those who suffer from less offensive wounds.

At the distance of a few miles from Harrowgate lie Plumpton gardens, a pleasure-ground belonging to lord Harewood. Their beauty consists in a wide sheet of water, surrounded by wild crags, which are finely overhung with wood. In this artificial lake there are several islands. The waters seem to wind round bold projecting rocks; and sometimes falling back, form a beautiful bay: in the wood above there are pleasant umbrageous walks. In proceeding from Plumpton to Knaresborough, by the river, a noble scene appears about a mile below the town, where a high and bold crag forms the prominent object. The picturesque mill at its base, the sloping and finely-wooded banks, the winding river, and the bold town and castle of Knaresborough at a distance, form, together with the rock, as delightful a picture as the eye of taste can desire to contemplate.

Knaresborough is a very picturesque town as it is seen from the most favourable point of view, the bridge. It contains as many rare-shews as invention could well devise for unburthening the idle folks from Harrowgate of their money. Here is St. Robert's chapel, the former residence of a hermit; a small apartment hewn out of the rock, with a mosaic pavement, and the figure of a warrior. Fonthoungue, a house likewise excavated from the rock, having four rooms above each other,

\* The lower well of Harrowgate contains sea-salt, purging salt, and sulphur: and the waters are esteemed an excellent alterative, purgative, and anthelmintic medicine.

and a garden and mock battery at the top: the dripping-well, which is in summer a cool and pleasant spot; but when I saw it in the middle of January, hung round with a fringe of icicles, which shot a sparry lustre:—a museum of petrified wigs and bird's nests: an old castle: a woolly-headed boy; and many other means of raising the wind.

Knaresborough sends two members to parliament: it is nearly encompassed by the river Nid, and has a thriving manufacture of linens.

I rode in a cold winter evening from Knaresborough to Ripon, a distance of twelve miles. Ripon is a handsome town, with good houses, a spacious market-place, and cheap inns.\* It sends two members to parliament. It is the seat of a rural deanery; and its Minster is truly majestic. It was originally founded during the Saxon heptarchy: underneath it is St. Wilfred's needle, a narrow passage, through which females, who had departed from chastity, were formerly supposed unable to pass. There are many traces of the ancient monastery founded by Wilfred. A few miles to the east of Ripon stands Newby-hall, containing a fine collection of busts and antiquities.

(To be continued.)

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

**OBSERVATIONS and SPECULATIONS by a FRENCHMAN, on the ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION of EGYPT, as a STAPLE or CENTRE for the TRADE of all NATIONS; with a BRIEF ENUMERATION of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES that pass through EGYPT on their way to EUROPE.**

IT is more from its geographical situation than from the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its productions, that Egypt will and must undoubtedly be an extensive sharer in the commerce of all civilized nations. Placed between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, on the frontiers of Asia and Africa, and equally convenient for Europe and Asia, this country was certainly destined to become the point of contact for every nation of the globe, the centre of union, and the grand staple of all trade. The fleets of all maritime powers shall enter its ports; and its

markets shall be filled with every article of trade, drugs and commodities of every kind, and the fruits of the industry of many nations. Here shall Caffres and Algerines, Chinese and Persians, Abyssinians and Hindoos, Banyans\* and Jews, Greeks and Armenians, Christians and Musulmen, be seen to meet together. Here shall the jarring discords, the impolitic and rash zeal of religious rancour, together with national prejudice, receive its death-blow, at the side of Europeans and Americans. And hence it is that those sparks shall arise, which are to light a torch of common reason, which shall spread its blaze over the coasts and inmost parts of Africa, the islands of the great Indian ocean, and every corner of the extensive continent of Asia.

For a short period there appeared some probability that the army composed of philosophers and heroes, which had so fortunately landed in Egypt, might succeed in breaking its national fetters; and would, without difficulty, disperse the phantoms of superstition by which it was haunted, and enliven its drooping energy. There was indeed room to hope, that a people oppressed by a handful of foreigners, would with joy receive their deliverers, and support, to the utmost of their power, every improvement in the state which might be proposed.

No real good can however be effected, until those obstacles are removed which selfishness has created; the expulsion of the Mamelukes, at the commencement of the business, excited little interest among the Egyptians; for the peasant beheld in the French nothing but new tyrants, and the citizen trembled for his property; the Musulman conceived it an humiliation to obey whom he for-

\* A cast of the Hindoos, acting as brokers and agents in the India trade, and serving in the double capacity of book-keepers and interpreters. There are very few Europeans so conversant in the Bengalee tongue as to be able to do without them, on which account a considerable portion of the Indian trade is carried on through their medium.

† It is not to be forgotten, that the writer of this article is a Frenchman, who boasts of the happiness and customs everywhere to be introduced by men, whose conquests have hitherto been only marked with misery and desolation; he does not reflect, that the happiness of man consists in the pursuit of his own pleasures and inclinations, and that he will never enjoy what he cannot comprehend.—*Translator.*

\* The obelisk in the market-place is surmounted by a bugle-horn, the arms of the town. A horn is sounded every night at nine o'clock.

merly despised; the Egyptians\* could not think on the degree to which they felt themselves degraded, except with dread; while the Arabs, naturally opposed all who did not either approve or allow of their depredations. But though the French have given up this valuable position, yet their expedition taught them how easily they might establish themselves there, in spite of the united efforts of Turks, Arabs, and Mamelukes, nay, even in spite of the malicious envy of the English, if the rest of Europe would only give their concurrence to such an undertaking, and promote the design of colonising, by degrees, a country whose present inhabitants are so sunk in superstition, and so blind to their own advantage. A time will certainly arrive when it will be evident to every civilized nation, that much utility would spring from the total extirpation of a race of beings that disgrace the land in which they live, and whose whole force is only directed against its interests and its natives: both humanity and policy demand that new settlers of enlightened understanding should mix with the present population of Egypt, that its harbours might be opened, and a free passage granted to every nation for the support and display of industry.

But it may be said in opposition, that there is one nation that will not consent to a participation of trade—a nation that seeks to annihilate the industry and prosperity of every other; that claims for her own ships the exclusive right of navigation; that arrogates to herself the sole sale of the eastern and western produce, and the supreme dominion of the immense ocean. Let Egypt continue buried in barbarism; let the harbours of Alexandria, like its channels, be choked with sand, and let the fertile soil of Egypt remain an uncultivated desert; the passage round the Cape will always be open, and the honest Englishmen will take charge of the navigation of the world; yet sooner or later, universal will overcome individual interest. The route to India by the Red Sea is so short, so little exposed to danger, the period of

the voyage so limited, the ports to be touched at for the sake of water, repairs, &c. so conveniently situated, the monsoons so constant and regular, that undoubtedly this passage will one day be preferred to every other. And what advantages does not Egypt possess in whatever respects victualling or refreshing, abounding as it does with every thing that the crew or passengers of a ship may stand in need of after a long voyage! What still greater benefits might not they expect it to afford, thus situated in the centre of many nations, were it formed into a general staple and universal mart.

To promote the connection of both seas to a greater degree, to save some expense in the transportation of commodities, and to avoid the influence of the prejudices of the Arabs, and the dangerous passage of Boyas (the mouth of the Nile,) the channel of Alexandria might be rendered navigable at every season, and another cut from the Nile to pass through Egypt. Besides, a harbour ought to be formed in the lake of Menzala, which would make the communication between the Mediterranean and Red Sea particularly easy; the banks of the channels would, however, require to be peopled, and also defended against the chance of their being filled up again with sand.

Some travellers have represented the difference of the respective level of these seas as a very dangerous circumstance, calculating it at about twenty-five feet. But they did not consider, that if the level of the Mediterranean were lower than that of the ocean, there would be a fall at the straits of Gibraltar the more rapid in proportion to the low site of the level of the former; and the ocean would pour its waters into the Mediterranean as the Black Sea does through the Bosphorus and Isthmus into the Archipelago: a double current is actually observed in the Straits, the one holding its course along the coast of Africa, the other along that of Europe.\*

But both these currents are of such equal strength, as scarcely to be perceptible; so that the one does not bring in much more water than the other carries out; and therefore the level of the Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, must be

\* All classes were awed by the discipline of the French, and the activity of their chiefs; all kind of robberies were punished with rigor; the taxes were reasonable, and levied with the greatest justice; and whatever was held sacred, met with reverence and respect.

\* The real course of these currents in the straits is too well known to need to be mentioned here.—*Translator.*

about the same height: without doubt, an opening of about forty feet wide would be sufficient to reduce any remaining inequality, and indeed turn it in favor of the Mediterranean. In summer the level of the water being much more considerable than during winter, and the rivers which discharge into that sea much less, its level ought then to be remarkably low, and rise again on the return of the latter season; a difference of this kind has not yet however been observed, either in its harbours or on its shores. Hence we may reasonably conclude, that the level of the Mediterranean is the very same as that of the Ocean; and if there be any difference in respect to the Red Sea, it may be accounted for by the strong flow of the tides which is remarkable there; while on the contrary, in the Mediterranean, it is so trifling as to escape notice: yet supposing such a disproportion between the levels of these two seas actually to exist, no European engineer would consider a circumstance a matter of difficulty, which a couple of sluices or locks could easily obviate. All further apprehension concerning this channel is ridiculous; for such a channel has already been, and its remains are still to be traced in the sands of the desert. Sesostris, that virtuous and magnanimous sovereign, whose wild ambition of conquering the world deserves to be pardoned in consideration of the innumerable benefits which he bestowed upon his subjects, was the first who formed the idea of uniting the waters of the Nile to those of the Red Sea. Necho was the second king of Egypt who attempted that junction; but the death of 100,000 workmen could not fail to protract that monarch's prosecution of his scheme, and the work, when considerably advanced, was, in consequence, abandoned; though afterwards renewed under Darius, the son of Hystapes. This channel was almost finished at the time that the unfounded dread that all Lower Egypt would be inundated by the Red Sea, becoming prevalent, occasioned it to be entirely given up; and it was reserved to Ptolemy Philadelphus, better instructed than all his predecessors, to finish the great undertaking, to extend the trade of Egypt beyond its former limits, and raise it to the highest degree of prosperity. This channel commenced at the Pelusiac arm or branch near Bubastis, a few miles

to the north of Bilbeysais, and ended at Arsinoe, our present Suez. According to historians, its width was 100 ells, and its depth so great as to render it passable for the largest ships of that time.

On account of the sand, they were obliged to allow it nearly one hundred and fifty miles in length. With such a channel, there is no doubt but that the skill at present applied to naval objects, might without difficulty convert the lake of Menzala into a harbour capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, to deepen the mouth of it, and render it as well navigable as give it a communication with the channels of Salatrich, which ought to begin near Cairo.

All the country between the lake of Menzala and the Red Sea, is flat and low, and the chief difficulty would seemingly be prevented by fixing the sand, which the inundations of the Nile, and cultivation, are alone able to effect.

The shortening of the passage is evident, with respect to merchandize bound to any part of the coast of the Mediterranean; and though this advantage does not seem so strikingly in favor of the harbours on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or of the Baltic, yet time will be saved by chusing the route by the original mart through Egypt. Departing from the Straits, you will at least arrive considerably sooner in Egypt than at the Cape of Good Hope; and the navigation of the Mediterranean is beyond comparison less dangerous than that of the southern parts of the Ocean. Who does not know that the first name bestowed by the Portuguese on the Cape was the Tempestuous Promontory, or the Cape of Storms. Assisted by the monsoons, you will arrive much sooner from Suez, at any harbour of Hindostan, than if you had set out from the Cape; and of course the same expedition will attend the homeward passage. It is true, that unexperienced seamen have exaggerated the dangers of the Red Sea, asserting that it is narrow, full of banks, and lined all along its coasts with rocks; but without considering this sea as rarely subject to severe storms, the constant winds always allow the navigator to keep the middle of the channel, and afford a speedy voyage from one end of it to the other. Besides, there are several excellent harbours on its coasts, in which ships may at all times be sheltered; and a better knowledge of their

their entrances is only wanted to render them useful in almost every case of necessity.

During six months, the winds in that sea blow invariably to the north or north-north-west; and during the other six months, as unchangeably to the south or south-south-east.

Beyond the straits of Babelmandel, the winds for the first half of the year never shift from the south or south-west, nor in the last half from the north or north-east, so that the whole passage may be performed sailing before the wind. Moreover, the harbour of Mocha is most conveniently situated to answer the purpose of a port to refresh at, or to wait the most favorable period for prosecuting the voyage.

I do not purpose to enumerate all the advantages which would arise both to Europe and India, from the establishment of any people in Egypt except the Mamelukes, Turks, and Arabs, since they must be evident to every person not blinded by selfishness and prejudice. I shall therefore conclude with a short account of the various articles of commerce which pass through Egypt, previous to their arrival in Europe.

*Coffee.* Arabia, beyond dispute, furnishes the best: thirty Turkish ships bring annually from Gedda to Suez; about 30,000 bags, the average value being about 30*l.* each, or 900,000*l.* in the whole. This coffee is destined for the supply of Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and all European Turkey. A considerable quantity of it is likewise consumed in Bagdad and Mosul, being brought by sea to Bassora, and thence dispersed over the above-mentioned places, and all the inner parts of Asia Minor. Marseilles received from Alexandria a quantity valued at from 100,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* every year.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your querist, on the subject of the gloss on drawings in Indian ink, I have to inform him, that too much gum in the composition of the ink employed in the drawings in question, is the cause of the offensive gloss; and which must arise in different degrees from what is called *Indian Ink*, according to the caprice, carelessness, or ignorance, of the manufacturer, who is to be found, I believe, much oftener in Eng-

land than in India. The evil is, I fear, irremediable, in drawings made with such ink, without the risk of defacing their surfaces. But it may be avoided, by the artist composing his own ink, which may be done by an union of ivory or lamp black, with a small portion of Prussian blue or indigo, for a blue black; and the same blacks united with raw or burnt umber, bister, Vandyke, or any other brown instead of the blue, for a brown black. These should be bound together by mixing them in weak gum-water (or perhaps milt-wort would answer the purpose better), having first levigated them very fine in common water on a marble slab. When dried to the consistence of a paste, the glutinous matter should be then (and not till then) well mixed with them; the proper strength of which may be readily known by a few experiments, and that will be found sufficiently strong which binds the composition enough to prevent rubbing off by the touch. Indian ink drawings should be handled as little as possible; for the slightest rubbing produces a certain degree of gloss, and frequent repetitions of it make the gloss more apparent and decided. I hope these hints may prove useful to your correspondent.

May 22, 1810.

I. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inquiry your correspondent, Mr. James Jennings, makes (in your valuable miscellany for last month) relative to the term "*Canards tigrés*," would have been much facilitated had he mentioned the part of the world in which such a species of duck is stated to be found.

I have searched the "*Dictionnaire raisonné universel d'Histoire naturel, par M. Valmont-Bomare*," but without success. I should conceive that "*Canard tigré*" may be rendered "*Tiger-striped duck*;" if so, probably the "*Anas Jamaicensis*," or "*Jamaica shoveler*," is the species intended. This bird is described as follows, in Dr. Rees's *Cyclopædia*, (vol. 12, part i.) article "*Anas*." "Length, sixteen inches; the bill broad, bluish, orange at the sides; legs orange; back-brown; sprinkled with yellowish sagittated dots, and tail cuneated. It is a native of Jamaica, where it first appears in October or November, and retires northward in March."

I am led to this conclusion, from the adjective

adjective "tigré," being defined in the Dictionnaire Royal, "moucheté comme un tigre;" spotted like a tiger. This definition appears to me to correspond with the expressive description, "sprinkled with yellowish sagittated dots," as the spots of the ferocious animal may be termed "sagittate," from their ending acutely. The colour also, "yellowish," strengthens the analogy.

Warrington, T. K. GLAZEBROOK.  
May 24, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXX.

THEOCRITUS.

THE anxiety of the ancient grammarians to raise difficulties where there was no room for any, is in no case more conspicuous than in the biography of Theocritus. The age in which he lived, and the place of his birth, are stated in the most confused and contradictory manner; when, in truth, nothing can be clearer than the short account which the poet himself has transmitted. By his own, and other credible authorities,\* we may safely consider him as a native of Sicily. As to the age in which he flourished, it seems indisputably to be ascertained by two idylls that remain; one addressed to Hiero king of Syracuse; the other to Ptolemy Philadelphus the Egyptian monarch. Hiero began his reign, according to Casaubon,† in the second year of the 126th Olymp. or about 275 years B.C.; and Ptolemy, in the 4th year of the 123d Olymp. Though the exploits of Hiero are recorded greatly to his advantage by Polybius, in the first book of his History; though he had many virtues, had frequently signalized his courage and conduct, and distinguished himself by several achievements in war,

yet he seems, at least in the early part of his reign, to have expressed no great affection for learning, or men of letters. This is supposed to have given occasion to the 16th Idyll, inscribed with the name of Hiero; where the poet asserts the dignity of his profession, complains that it met with neither favour nor protection; and, in a delicate and artful manner, touches upon some of the virtues of this prince, and insinuates what an illustrious figure he would have made in poetry, had he been as noble a patron, as he was an argument, for the Muses.

Theocritus had been the scholar of Philetas, an elegiac poet of the island of Cos, and of Asclepiades or Sicelidas, a native of Samos, both of whom are mentioned by him in terms of respect in the 7th Idyll. The little patronage or encouragement which he experienced from Hiero, his own sovereign, induced him to leave Syracuse, for the more brilliant and friendly soil of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus then reigned—the splendid promoter of science, and rewarder of genius. If we are to judge of the success of this removal from his works, and they are the only certain guide we have, we may collect from the 17th Idyll, that he, like every other stranger of merit, partook of the royal bounty of Ptolemy. He celebrates his beneficent patron, and in the 15th, the mother and wife of Ptolemy, in strains which soar above the pastoral Muse, and prove that he was capable of greater exertions.

Rejecting as we do the fictions of the Grammarians, who, mistaking Theocritus of Chios, a rhetorician, for Theocritus of Syracuse, give to the poet many of the incidents that might possibly occur in the life of the philosopher; we should only have to add, that he was the friend of Aratus, to whom he addresses his 6th Idyll, whose loves he describes in the 7th, and from whom he has borrowed the pithy beginning of the 17th. But it may be proper to rescue him from the imputation of having suffered a violent and ignominious death. From a distich in the Ibis of Ovid,\* it has uniformly been asserted by all the biographers of Theocritus, that it was he to whom the allusion of Ovid applies. Kennet,† however, has judiciously observed, that either Ovid himself was mistaken, or that the commentators have again confounded

\* Virgil invokes the Sicilian Muses, because Theocritus, whom he professedly imitates, was of that country: *Sicilides Musæ, paulo majora canamus*, eccl. iv, 1. He is called a Sicilian poet by the emperor Julian, in one of his epistles. Manilius, (lib. ii. 40,) speaks of him as *Siculo tellure creatus*. That he was born at Syracuse, Virgil seems to intimate when he says, *Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu*, eccl. vi. 1. But the following epigram, written by himself, is decisive on this point:

Αλλος ο Χίερος σὺν δι Θεοφύτεος οι τηδε γραψε,  
Εἰς αυτο τὸν πολλῶν εἶται Συρακοσίων.  
Υιος Πρεσβύτερος, παρικεκτῆς τι φίλινης,  
Μάκραν δύσθινην αποτ' εργάλισταμεν.

† Cas. in Polyb. 127.

\* Utque Syracosio præstricta fauce poeta,  
Sic animæ laqueo sit via clausa tum.  
† Life of Theoc, 145.

founded the poet with Theocritus of Chios, who was executed by order of king Antigonus. He had been guilty of some act of treason against that monarch, but was promised a pardon, provided he would wait upon the king to solicit it. Antigonus is known in history to have had but *one eye*. When, therefore, the friends of the rhetorician were earnest in persuading him to hasten to court for that purpose, assuring him that he would be saved the moment he appeared before the king's eyes, he exclaimed, "Nay then, I am a dead man, if that be the only condition of my pardon." This unseasonable railing having reached the king's ears, was considered by him as an aggravation of the former offence, and the unlucky rhetorician was put to death.\* It does not appear that this incident can at all apply to Theocritus the poet. He himself seems to have been apprehensive of being confounded with his name-sake of Chios; and the epigram we have mentioned above, was probably written on purpose to manifest the distinction. Of the subsequent events of his life, or the time or place in which he died, we know nothing.

The remains of Theocritus consist of thirty idylls, and about twenty epigrams. Besides these, he is supposed to have written many other detached poems, such as hymns, heroicks, dirges, elegies, and iambicks. His fame now entirely rests upon his pastorals; though it may be doubted if the name can, with propriety, be given to *all* his idylls. The grammarians have applied the word *Idyllium* (from *εἰδος*, a species of poetry,) to all those smaller compositions, which from the variety of their subjects, could not be clearly defined.† Thus the *Sylva* of Statius, had they been written in Greek, would have been called *εἰδος* and *εἰδυλλια*; even the Roman poets made use of the term; Ausonius styling one of his books of poems on various subjects, *Edyllia*. This ancient title was meant to express the variety of their nature, and were such as would now be called, Poems on several Occasions.‡ Fawkes, on the other hand, after stating from Heinsius, that originally there were different titles or

inscriptions prefixed to the poems of Theocritus, such as *Ἐπολίτα* to his bucolicks, of which the grammarians made *Εἰδυλλία* *Ἐπολίτα*, thinks that *Εἰδυλλία* is a corruption from *Ἐπολίτα*, which signifies poems or verses.\* *Ἐπολίτα*, indeed, seems very naturally to flow from the word *Ἐπεις* the plural of *Ἐπείς*, *Carmen*.† This, however, can only be matter of conjecture. It is to be observed, that Theocritus generally wrote in the modern Doric, sometimes in the Ionic. The Doric dialect was of two sorts, the old and the new. The one was harsh and rough, the other infinitely more smooth and harmonious. It has been sometimes supposed, that it was principally to the uncommon sweetness of the Doric, which Theocritus generally used, that he is indebted for the reputation he enjoys; but it will be found that, exclusive of this advantage, he has ample claims that will secure to him his rural crown, beyond the reach of any other competitor. He is the original in this species of poetry. Virgil, his great rival, has few passages in his eclogues, but what are borrowed from the Sicilian bard. He not merely imitates, but frequently translates several lines together, and as frequently with diminished effect.

It is perhaps not with the strictest justice that Theocritus has been considered merely as a pastoral poet. Many of his smaller compositions have merit of various kinds, and discover great facility of genius. In some he displays great solidity of reasoning; in others, a strain of courtly politeness, which admirably fitted him for the splendid palace of Ptolemy. The observation of Quintilian, *Musam illam (Theocriti) rusticam et pastoralem, non forum modo verum etiam urbem reformidare*,† was evidently levelled at a few pastorals, which undoubtedly cannot be defended from the charge of inelegance and rusticity bordering on vulgarity. In the little poem of *Cupid Stung*,§ which is copied from the 40th ode of Anacreon, he has all the vigour and delicacy of the Teian bard. In the *Hylas*,|| and the *Combat of Pollux* and

\* Life of Theoc. prefixed to Fawkes' edit. p. 30.

† The word occurs three times in Aristophanes; see his *Rome*, v. 973. *Acharnenses*, v. 397; and in his *Pax*, v. 551, he has *επειδηπολιτια* *εργιτια*, *versiculorum Euripidis*.

‡ Inst. Orat. Lib. 9. c. 2.

§ Idyll. 29.

|| Idyll. 13 and 22.

*Amicus*,

\* See Kennet ubi supra, who refers to Plut. *Sympos.* 1. 2. and *Macrobi. Saturn.* 1.7. c. 3.

† Heins. in Theoc.

‡ Kennet in *Vit. Theoc.*

*Amycus*, he is more clear and pathetic than Apollonius, who has the same subjects. Others have the ease and familiar dialogue which reign in the *Odyssey*; while some critics have discovered in the *Hercules Lion-Slayer*\* all the majesty of the *Iliad*. The panegyric on Ptolemy, has always been considered a model in that species of writing. In delicacy of address, in the soothing and graceful expression of his respect and attachment, he is not inferior to Callimachus. In the noble hymn in praise of Castor and Pollux, it is perhaps no extravagance of criticism to say, that, in boldness of thought and splendour of diction, he scarcely yields to Pindar or Homer.†

But, after all, it is as a pastoral poet that Theocritus is known to the generality of readers, and in this light only we are now to consider him.‡ His pastorals, undoubtedly, form the foundation of that high estimation in which he is held as a poet. Upon these rest his claims to immortality, as the great master, and probably inventor, of his art. Few of the *imitatorum servum pecus*, have yet approached him in excellence. It is as true in poetry as in painting, that originals generally, if not always, excel their copies; a truth unquestionably exemplified in Theocritus, and his followers. He is in pastorals what Homer is in the epic—the standard by which all perfection in that species of poetry must be estimated. The critics have converted his practice into so many settled

and eternal rules, for the guidance of every future pastoral; nature herself seems to be measured by this accomplished model. Virgil, who sometimes translates, rather than imitates him, is avowedly inferior to him in simplicity and sweetness. These are, indeed, in two words, the peculiar and characteristic beauties of Theocritus. The softness of the Doric dialect, which he improved beyond any poet who had preceded him, is what the Roman writers confessed their language could not approach. His thoughts and sentiments are as inimitably soft and tender, as the verse in which they are conveyed, is sweet and melodious. The same uniform simplicity is observable in his characters. His shepherds, in their contests, their amorous jealousies and complaints, never rise above the ideas or language natural to their station. The characters of Virgil are too well read in the philosophy of Epicurus and Plato; the modern shepherds of Guarini profess the sentiments and speak the language of courtiers. But Theocritus, like Tasso, confines his to cottages and plains; his comparisons are drawn from the country itself; his thoughts seem naturally the result of the rural life he describes. He is as soft as Ovid; he touches the passions as delicately; “and all this (says Dryden\*) is performed out of his own fund, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply.” The romantic wildness of thought, heightened by the Doric dialect, the lively pictures of the passions, and the pleasing delineation of simple unadorned nature, are specimens of genuine pastoral, which we meet with only in Theocritus; and which have rendered him unimitated, and inimitable, ever since.

We are not however asserting here, that Theocritus is absolutely faultless. He is accused of being occasionally coarse; the dialogue is sometimes rude and abusive; the expressions uncouth and obscene. These charges appear to be chiefly, if not wholly, founded upon the 5th Idyllium, which undoubtedly offends against the *verum atque DECENS* of Horace. Yet Heinsius selects this and the third eclogue of Virgil, as examples of genuine bucolics; “vera Bucolic exemplum in quinto Theocriti, in Virgili tertio habemus.† But it is said that Theocritus intended it as a specimen of the

\* Idyll. 25. It is singular that Scaliger, Heinsius, and Casaubon, bestow no commendation upon this beautiful piece, the longest, and perhaps the best, of Theocritus.

† Apollonius, in the second book of his *Argonaut* has copied the contest between Poilox and Amytus, in the former part of this hymn of Theocritus: and Scaliger, in his usual authoritative style, gives the preference to Apollonius: *splendore et arte ab Apollonio Theocritus superatur*, Poet. lib. v. c. 6. This decision seems to be adopted by Warton. But Casaubon is of a different opinion.

‡ The severity of critics has adjudged eleven only out of the thirty idylliums, to be purely and properly *pastorals*. Against this decision, some appeals might be made. The *Hylas*, for instance, has many of the characteristics of a pastoral; and the 20th Idyllium, which has for its subject *Funiæ*, or the *Neat-bird*, is surely bucolical enough. Heinsius, it is true, has attributed it to Moschus; but Fawkes has, in our opinion, justly restored it to Theocritus.

\* See Dryd. Pref. to his Translations.

† Heinsius in Theoc.

very ancient bucolic, which abounded in gross and offensive images.\* The 27th Idyll, which is still more indelicate, is, by many, attributed to Moschus.

It is unnecessary to repeat the comparisons so often drawn between Theocritus and Virgil. They are both so well known to classical readers, as to require little or no additional illustration. Virgil, in particular, is so familiar even to the youngest students, that we shall not take any separate notice of his elegies, but proceed, in our next, to consider the amateur poets of antiquity.

Theocritus, with Pindar, *editio princeps*, apud Ald. Venet. fol. 1595.  
— apud Juntas, 1515. 4to. edit. 2d.  
— Romæ, 1516. edit. 3d.  
— Florent. 1515.  
— Paris. apud Morell. 1561. 4to.  
— H. Stephan. 12mo. 1576  
— ab Heinsio. 4to. Oxon. 1699.  
— a Reiske, 2 vol. 4to. Lips. 1760.  
— a Warton, 2 vol. 4to. Gr. and Lat. Oxon. 1770.  
— à Walckenaer, Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1773.  
This edit. has only the first 11 Idylls.  
— with Moschus and Bion—a T. C. Harles, 8vo. Lipo. 1780.

\* Multum a reliquis differunt quæ salinae sunt, in quibus major est incivilitas: ut in quinto apparet, quod Idyll singulare est, in suo genere exemplum, antiquæ nimis ruris Bochianæ; ubi nunquam ferè sine obsceno sensu rixatur Caprarius. *Ibid.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I find that my communications meet your approbation, and as they are derived from authentic documents relative to a valuable part of Europe little known in this country, but the very great advantages of which the emperor Napoleon justly knows how to appreciate, I send you, according to my promise, an account of the celebrated salt-mines of *Wieliczka*, in Upper Poland. That they were of vast importance to the Austrian monarchy, is evident by the late treaty of peace between that power and France, by which the new-made vassal king of Saxony derives a great increase of revenue from them; exclusive of the acquisition of territory in Eastern Galicia, and a populous district round *Cracow*. To illustrate this, I subjoin an article of the treaty, dated at Vienna, October 14, 1809.

"Article 4. *Wieliczka*, and the whole of

the territory of the salt-pits, shall belong in common to the emperor of Austria, and the king of Saxony. Justice shall be administered therein in the name of the municipal power: there shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian salt from *Wieliczka*, in its conveyance over the *Vistula*, and through the duchy of *Warsaw*, shall not be subject to any toll-duties. Corn of all kinds, raised in Austrian Galicia, may also be freely exported across the *Vistula*."

*Description of the SALT-MINES in UPPER POLAND; from MALTE-BRUN's late PICTURE of POLAND.*

THERE are two districts in Upper Poland worthy of claiming the attention of the naturalist and geographer; the one is that of the mines between the *Pilica* and the *Vistula*, the other that of the salt-mines between the *Vistula* and the Carpathian mountains.

The whole extent of the chain of the Carpathian from the north, rises into a gradual ascent, intermixed with small hills composed of white clay, and sometimes of chalky plaster. Underneath this stratum is found another, which consists of a fine soft pliable sand; next to this sand is a layer of sandy marl; and under this, and often in the middle of it, is found the fossil salt.

From *Cracow* to *Lemberg*, this bed of sand is visible in the plain. On ascending to the height of one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet above the *Vistula*, the argillaceous hillocks commence; amongst which, wherever they make holes of any depth, fossil salt and salt-water is met with: springs of sulphur and bitumen are common: in this tract of land are situated the two famous salt-mines of *Bochnia* and *Wieliczka*.\* According

\* The following are the most accurate descriptions of these salt-mines, arranged in chronological order.

1. An anonymous Account in the Philosophical Transactions. *Hamburg Magazine*. vol. 4, Part III. 1760.

2. Schöber's Physical Description, &c. *Hamburg Magazine*. vol. 6. Part II. He was intendant of these mines.

3. Memoir of Guettard, member of the Academy of Sciences. 1763.

4. Observations, by Berniard, in the *Journal de Physique*. 1780

5. Description, by Hansen, inspector of salt mines. *Berlin Magazine*. No. I. Part III.

The Plans known to the public, are taken

According to the Polish historians and geographers, the salt-mines of Bochnia were discovered in 1251. This discovery is attributed to St. Kunigonda, an Hungarian princess, the wife of the duke Boleslas V. but attended with many fabulous circumstances; notwithstanding which, it is easy to conclude, that she brought along with her some Hungarian miners. They were not regularly worked, or well known, till 1442; but at present the salt-mines of Bochnia are far inferior to those of Wieliczka. The produce of both, under the Polish government, amounted to about ten millions of florins (Polish,) and the expenses of working, &c. to about nine-tenths of that sum. After the restrictions which were taken off, and the encouragement given by the Austrian government, it is stated that the produce of the mines amounted to two millions of florins of Vienna, clear of all deductions.

The mine of Bochnia, according to Monsieur Schober, consisted of a long subterraneous sort of gallery or passage, about seven hundred and fifty feet wide from north to south; about ten thousand feet long, in a line from east to west; and its greatest depth from one hundred to twelve hundred feet. The mine first appears in crystal spars, and the salt is found everywhere in veins. It is rather finer than that of Wieliczka, especially where they quarry deeper. It is cut into moderate-sized pieces, in order to be put into barrels. Pieces of broken black wood are often found amongst the salt. Within the whole extent of the mine there is so little moisture, that dust abounds in great quantities. Alabaster too is found in the mine.

The salt-mines of Wieliczka are divided into three parts: that of St. John, the Old, and New Field. The town of Wieliczka is not only undermined, but the mines extend on each side to a distance equal to its size; that is, from east to west six thousand feet; from south to north, about two thousand; and in the deepest part of the valley about eight hundred, according to Bussing; but to Hansen, and Zollner alone, one thousand one hundred *lachter* from east to west; and one hundred and twenty-three *lachter* in depth. There are ten pits or shafts; but that known by

the name of *Wodna-Gora* serves as a canal to carry off the waters which filter through the different strata above; for throughout the whole extent of these famous mines, there is not a single spring of water. In the shaft or entrance called *Leszno*, king Augustus III. caused a winding stair-case to be made of four hundred and seventy steps, which cost forty thousand Polish florins in completing. It is by the shafts or entrances of the *Danielowitz*, that travellers descend by means of ropes. On their arrival at the first mine, they are struck with the grandeur, elegance, and regularity, of the columns and vaulted roofs; in many of those excavations are several little chapels and altars, cut out of the rock, that is to say, the salt; and adorned with a crucifix, or the image of some saint, before whom a lamp is continually burning. The chapel of St. Anthony is thirty feet high; there are several very spacious apartments in it; some of them serve as store-houses for barrels of salt ready packed; some for the forage of the horses, and others as stables for those animals, about twenty or thirty, according to the demand for the article. In some spots where water has been, the sides and bottom are covered with crystallized pieces of salt, hanging over each other in clusters of thousands; many of those pieces weigh half a pound and more, and form a brilliant spectacle where many torches are held near them; but much less so than many ancient enthusiastic travellers have described it. In the chapel of St. Kunegonda, there is a statue of king Augustus III. entirely of salt.

The air is particularly wholesome, although it is chiefly composed of a nitrous gas, which rises towards the roofs of the passages, where it sometimes is set on fire by the approach of torches; it burns slowly, with a clear reddish flame: the miners call it *salatra*. The number of persons employed in the mines, is generally about seven hundred. No one passes his life in them, although travellers have asserted the contrary. Accidents but rarely happen: at certain distances, large pillars of salt are left standing to support the weight of the solid roof. In the year 1745, however, a considerable part fell in. Owing to neglect, the mines took fire in 1644, and 1696, and continued to burn for a long time.

In the two first strata, the salt is found in huge uniformed masses, from which

from the original one published in four sheets, by *Martin German*, a Dutchman. 1645.

pieces may be cut of three, four, and five, hundred cubic feet. The earths or rocks, are of three sorts: one is a marl, of a deep greyish colour, moist and soft to the touch, sometimes intermixed with gypsum. In this marl is found the kind of salt called *zielona*, or green salt; it takes this colour from a small portion of marl which it contains. Amongst the different varieties of this salt the *spisa* is distinguished; it is of a greyish colour: it is the common salt, the *lodowaty* or frozen salt, and the *jarka* or sandy salt. The second sort of earth is a rich unctuous soapy marl, which contains an infinity of shells. The third nature of the rock offers a mixture of impure salt, with gypsum and pyrites; in this mixture called *zuber*, is found the salt-gem or crystals of salt, which are either regular cubes, or rectangular prisms.

After these nests of salt, frequently very irregular, there is generally found a bed of marl and lime before they arrive at the *szymbakowa*, or the regular bed of fossil salt, the most compact and pure: these beds are alternately mixed with white clay, slate, and gypsum; they run with a very little declination in a line from west to east: they incline upwards towards the south principally, and consequently towards the Carpathian mountains. The layers or beds of salt, are strongly undulated above; while their base presents a flat regular surface. The layers, whether of salt or earth, are often found interrupted by what the miners call *coins*. In the earth, and even in the body of the salt, are found pieces of a black sort of wood, which frequently resemble strong branches of trees. Mons. de Born cites an instance of a piece of an elephant's tusk having been taken out of the mine; and he adds, that the jaw, teeth, and several bones of the same animal, have also been found there.

To the north-west of Cracow is the town of Olkusz, now in a wretched state of decay, but formerly flourishing from its mines. The strata follow in regular order: first, a marl; then a species of marble, slate, silver ore, with a little iron and calamine; and then the calcareous stone. The public accounts prove, that in 1658, the royal tithe of these mines amounted to 1,225 marks, of eight ounces each; and to 1,558 quintals of lead; which may naturally be supposed to be one-tenth less than their real value, as

the royal tithe was not levied with any rigour. Adopting for our data however the most moderate valuation, the produce of the mine amounted to 476,773 florins (Polish) of the then currency, or to 1,907,100 florins of the present. It has frequently been in contemplation to resume the working, on a liberal and advantageous plan.

At Ligots is a mine of calamine. The marbles of the environs of Czarnowa are intersected with veins of lead; there is a curious kind of mixture also found there: it is a sort of white lead combined and embodied with the sand: this mineral yields in the proportion of fifty four to the hundred of pure lead. The mines, the most common however in this part, are of iron. At Drzeoica, from sixty to seventy quintals of iron are produced weekly from a mineral found on a sandy free-stone; in other parts, a sort of muddy iron ore abounds, as in the neighbourhood of Konskie. The iron of Breri near Wochoe, would be most excellent, if, owing to the want of care in its preparation, a considerable portion of copper were not left in it. A naturalist, on his travels, found at Miedziana Gora, a piece of native iron: it is certain that in the same place are found pyrites of iron, azure-coloured copper, malachite, vitriol, and quicksilver: this last substance appears to abound here. It is evident, that this is the mineral of which the ancient authors speak, when they say, "The bishops of Cracow, among their other possessions, chiefly prefer the city of Slawkow, on account of the celebrated silver mines which are in its neighbourhood."

But the riches of this interesting country do not alone consist in metals. Mill-stones of a superior quality are found at Mniow; and fine marbles, in many other places. At Chencyn, a perpendicular vein of pyrites of copper, 160 ells wide, traverses a hill composed chiefly of marble: from this vein, a naturalist, is reported, according to a Polish writer, to have extracted lazulite, and to Pope Innocent Bidzinsky even, made of this precious substance. At Miedzianka, there is a green stone, disseminated in small veins of copper, near Ostrowice and Gorna-Wola, the fields are covered with an efflorescence of vitriol and alum.

Generally speaking, the whole of this country appears to consist of rocks composed of small fragments, fancifully mixed

[July 1,

mixed together, and containing minerals of every sort, scattered in small portions.

Both by its important productions, as well as by its military position, Upper Poland offers a considerable degree of interest in the event of a re-establishment of Poland. For the sovereign of Poland can never believe himself firm upon his throne, so long as any other power shall remain master of the passages of the Carpathian mountains: on the other side, the salt-districts, and mines of Wielicza, are the natural magazine of all Poland. Nature has rendered a separation between Upper and Lower Poland equally disadvantageous for both. The Vistula is common to them; and this natural conveyance of the productions of both countries, this great aquatic road, should never own but one sovereign, if the policy of states designed to consult the interests of the people.

W. B. H.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

SEVERAL of your correspondents having thrown out the idea that the masses of flint found in chalk-pits, are produced from the chalk itself by some unknown operation of nature, I am induced to point out to their notice, through the medium of your publication, the circumstance of fossil sea-shells being sometimes found of a siliceous, instead of calcareous, substance. In the case of the amorphous masses of

flint, one may imagine, that the substances composing them may have been dissolved by some menstruum, and have mixed together on coming in contact, when in a liquid state; but the fact appears otherwise with respect to these shells; they preserve their natural characters so correctly, that their change can, in some instances, be only known, even to fossilists, by actual examination of their substances; here the silicifying matter seems to have been taken up by the calcareous matter of the shells, and a total change in their nature, without any alteration in form, appears to have been the result. I should wish your correspondents to advert to this circumstance, as one of them has a notion that the outer coat of common flints is indicative of a gradual increase in their bulk.

The above-mentioned shells are found in great abundance and variety of genera, among the loose sand, and in the Whitstone Pits on Blackdown hills in Devonshire; and also in other parts of England.

The study of extraneous fossils is becoming every day more attended to; and if some of your corresponding tourists would point out where any have been recently discovered, giving either their proper or provincial names, as most convenient to themselves, it would doubtless give great pleasure to many others of your constant readers, as well as,

X. Y. Z.

London, 6th, June, 1810.

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## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

*Original and authentic MEMOIRS of the late  
LORD ROKEBY.*

MATHEW ROBINSON, (Morris,) the late Lord Rokeby, was son of Matthew Robinson, esq. a gentleman considerably well known in Kent by his residence in that county during the life of Morris and Dr. Drake of the families of those estates during his life only, residing, from the time of her death, in London, where he died so late as 1772, at the age of 84; on which event the paternal estates in Yorkshire descended to the subject of this article, who had possessed the seat at Horton, and the other inheritance of his mother, from her decease in 1745,

This venerable peer was born at York, in March 1713, many years before his father came into possession of the Kentish estates; and before even the death of his great grandfather Thomas Morris, esq. the builder of the present mansion at Horton, who died in 1717. Mr. Morris left an only daughter, at that time the wife of the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, whom she re-married in 1710, being the widow of Mr. Drake, Recorder of Cambridge. But her son, Mr. Morris Drake, succeeded his grandfather, and added the name of Morris to his own. He died young before 1723; and the Horton estates reverted to his mother, who spent a summer or two here with her husband, Dr. Middleton.

It

It was at her death, in 1723, that these estates came to Mrs. Robinson.

I know that the generality of readers despise these dull relations of a family; and what they call the dry detail of the inheritance of dirty acres. But to these, perhaps, in the present case, may be traced back that habit of acute investigation, and of bold and original opinions, which so much distinguished the late Lord Rokeby; and that pre-eminence in elegant literature which rendered his sister, Mrs. Montagu, so justly celebrated.

Dr. Middleton, a man of profound thinking, of various and extensive knowledge, and a most accomplished writer, whose Life of Cicero, composed "in the most correct and elegant style, and abounding with every thing that can instruct and entertain, that can inform the understanding and polish the taste," is celebrated all over Europe, held forth a model of intellectual exertion to the young family connected with him, which was not likely to fail in effect on abilities naturally searching and vigorous. Whatever injuries Mr. Robinson's family might owe to him in pecuniary matters, his house at Cambridge was always open to them; and his manners, enriched by learning, and polished by travel, afforded no common advantages of conversation and instruction to them. "You have doubtless heard," writes Mr. Gray the poet, on Aug. 9, 1750, "of the loss I have had in Dr. Middleton, whose house was the only easy place one could find to converse in at Cambridge. For my part, I find a friend so uncommon a thing, that I cannot help regretting even an old acquaintance, which is an indifferent likeness of it; and though I do not approve of the spirit of his books, methinks 'tis pity the world should lose so rare a thing as a good writer."

Mr. Mathew Robinson was yet a child when he became, by the death of his uncle, Drake Morris, next in succession, not only to the paternal estates in Yorkshire, but those of his mother in Kent and Cambridgeshire. He was about this time at the public school of Westminster, and thence removed to Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, of a lay-college, of which in due time he became fellow, and so remained till his death. His companions were men not only of rank and tune, but of minds energetic like his own, who afterwards made a conspicuous figure on the theatre of public life.

In his 32d year (1745), his mother,

for whom he had the warmest affection, died, and he came immediately, by the will of his great grandfather, Morris, into possession of the maternal part of his inheritance. With a taste totally dissimilar to that of his father, who, though of polished manners, and highly accomplished, possessed the elegant rather than the strong qualities of the mind, and was never happy out of the clubs of Bond-street, and the gaieties of a London life, he instantly took complete possession of the country mansion, and embraced with enthusiasm all the manly pleasures of an enlightened country gentleman.

But he was soon called away from this peaceful character, to add to it another, which crowns it with its highest ornament, but which now, from the gradual operation of the national debt, of the increase of commercial wealth, and the corruption of manners, is too seldom united with it. The neighbouring city of Canterbury invited him in 1747 to be a candidate to represent them in Parliament. In this election he was completely successful. The happy pliancy of his popular manners, adapted to all the various ranks of society, has been well expressed by the writer of his Memoir in the *Monthly Magazine*. Early as he had freed his mind from all the trammels of authority and custom, he, at a period when form and ceremony kept the different orders, perhaps as much too distant from each other as the total removal of those barriers has lately mingled them too indiscriminately together, was in the constant habit of displaying that frankness of sentiment and ease of manners, which at once removed diffidence, tranquillized awkwardness, flattened low pride, and delighted humble worth. And his spirit, his penetration, and the quickness of his powers of retort, accompanied by the same frankness, enabled him to repress in a moment the occasional encroachments of ill-judged familiarity, and at once to obtain respect and love.

In 1751, he was re-elected for Canterbury, and continued to represent it during the remainder of that parliament which outlived the king. At the next election, being nearly fifty years old, and in precarious health, he retired from a public station, and passed the remainder of his days principally at Horton.

A letter of Mrs. Montagu to her brother, may here perhaps be worth transcribing:

*Sandleford,*

Sandleford, June 9, 1777.

DEAR BROTHER,

"It would be with much greater pleasure I should take up my pen to tell you I am at Sandleford, if I could flatter myself with the hope of alluring you to it. You would find me in the character of a farmeress. The meagre condition of the soil forbids me to live in the state of a shepherdess queen, which I look upon to be the highest human dignity. The plough, the harrow, and the spade, remind us that the golden age is past, and subsistence depends on labour; prosperity on industrious application. A little of the clay of which you complain would do us a great deal of good. I should be glad to take my dominions here from the goddess Ceres to give them to the god Pan; and I think you will agree with me in that taste; for wherever he presides, there Nature's republic is established; the ox in his pasture is as free and as much at his ease, as the proprietor of the soil; and the days of the first are not more shortened to feed the intemperance of others, than the rich landlord's by the indulgence of his own. I look upon the goddess Ceres as a much less impartial and kind deity. The ancients thought they did her honour by ascribing to her the invention of laws; we must consider her also as the mother of law-suits; and indeed of all the divisions and dissensions and distinctions among mankind. Naturalists tell us, all the oaks that have ever been were contained in the first acorn: I believe we may affirm, by the same mode of reasoning, that all arts and sciences were contained in the first ear of corn. To possess lasting treasure and exclusive property, has been the great business and aim of man. At Sandleford you will find us busy in the care of arable land. By two little purchases Mr. Montagu made here, my farm contains —— acres. As I now consider it as Amazonian land, I affect to consider the women as capable of assisting in agriculture as much as the men; they weed my corn, hoe my turnips, and set my potatoes; and by these means promote the prosperity of their families. A landlord, where *le droit du Seigneur* prevailed, would not expose the complexion of his female vassals to the sun. I must confess my Amazons hardly deserve to be accounted of the fair sex; and they have not the resources of pearl, powder, and rouge, when the natural lilies and roses are faded.

"You are very polite in supposing my looks not so homely as I described them;

but though my health is good, the faded roses do not revive; and I assure you, I am always of the colour of *la feuille morte*; my complexion has long fallen into the sere and yellow leaf; and I assure you, one is as much warned against using art by seeing the ladies of Paris, as the Spartan youths by observing the effect of intoxicating liquors on the Helots. The vast quantity of rouge worn there by the fine ladies makes them hideous. As I always imagine one is less looked at by wearing the uniform of the society one lives in, I allowed my friseur to put on whatever rouge was usually worn; but a few years ago I believe my vanity would not have submitted to such a disfigurement. As soon as I got to Dover, I returned to my former complexion. I own I think I would make that complexion a little better by putting on a little rouge; but at my age any appearance of solicitude about complexion is absurd; and therefore I remain where age and former ill health has brought me; and rejoice however that I enjoy the comforts of health, though deprived of its pleasing looks.

"It has given me great pleasure to hear, by many opportunities, that your health is pretty good; but if St. Anthony's fire should menace a return, remember that his distemper as well as his temptation, is most dangerous in a desert or wilderness, and repair to the city of Bath. Though I say this, I was never more sensible of the charms of rural life and the blessing of tranquillity; but at the same time I am sensible my relish for them is much quickened by having been, for above a twelvemonth past, in a very different mode of life.

"I regret very much that the emperor did not come to Paris last summer, though I suppose amongst the French nobility I met with men as polite; amongst the academicians with men more learned, ingenious, and witty, yet as I am a virtuoso in what relates to the human character, and love to see how it appears in various situations, I should have seen an emperor, as an emperor is an unique in human society at present; and the Austrian family has also had a strongly-marked personal character.

"All my French correspondents assure me that his imperial majesty veils his dignity on all occasions under the character of Count de Falkenstein. He sleeps at his ambassador's, but dines with the two noblemen of his court, who attend him at an *hôtel garni*. When he goes to Versailles to visit his sister, he refuses to lodge in the palace, and lies at a bagnio.

a bagnio. He goes sometimes to Versailles in his coach, at others in a fiacre, or walks. The French, who are much struck with every thing that is new, are full of wonder and respect, and at the public spectacles they give a thunder of applause whenever he appears.

"In private society his majesty is easy and affable, and by what I can understand, glad to shew he is more conversant in the common affairs of human life, than princes usually are. The objects of his curiosity, and the subjects of his discourse, are such as seem to indicate he is a man of sense; whether he has talents for empire, time must shew. Without understanding the doctrine of chances as well as De Moivre, one may pronounce the chances are nearly infinite that he has not. I am glad however princes begin to travel; one has a chance of meeting these itinerant monarchs somewhere, and they amuse us at least as well as stuffed eagles or lions in a museum.

"I was in great hopes that you would have had the curiosity to have come to town, to have heard lord Chatham in support of his motion the other day, and when you had got so far towards Bath you might have proceeded, and I should have had the happiness of seeing you here. The primate of Ireland, and sir William Robinson, were so good as to call on me in their way to London; they staid only three days. I believe the primate will go to Tunbridge before he returns to Ireland.

"I believe I shall not remove from hence till the middle of next month, when I propose to make a visit at Mount Edgecombe. I am ashamed of this long letter. I have an opportunity of sending it to London this moment. I am, dear brother, with most affectionate esteem,

E. MONTAGU."

In the dispute with America, Mr. Robinson, though long retired from parliament, was a most strenuous and able opponent of the ministerial plans. In the progress of that unhappy affair, he wrote several pamphlets, which were received with great attention. The earliest I have met with is entitled, "Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America. The second edition, with additions; and an Appendix relative to the present State of Affairs on that Continent," with the following motto: 'There is neither king or sovereign lord on earth who has, beyond his own domain, power to lay one farthing on his subjects, without the

grant and consent of those who pay it, unless he does it by tyranny and violence.'—*Phil. de Comines, ch. 108.* It is dated April, 1774, and the Appendix, in the following November.

This memoir is not intended as a fulsome and indiscriminate panegyric, and therefore I have no hesitation in owning that the language is unequal, often uncouth, and seldom elegant; but it is not deficient in vigour; and, however unskilled in the graces of style the writer might be, for powers of thinking, for sagacity and extent of information, he deserves much praise.

The Appendix commences in the following words: "The foregoing sheets were first published in April, and we are now in the next November. Time and events have, in the short intervening space of seven months, but too plainly and too strongly confirmed the opinions respecting our American measures and their consequences, which were then presumed by the author to be laid before the public. It is in the preceding pages explained, that the plan proposed and confided in by the administration on that occasion appeared to be, that the removal of the Custom-house, and the suspension of the commerce of Boston, would soon bring on their knees; and subject to our commands, the inhabitants of that town and of its colony, who were, by that means to become, besides their own obedience, an example and a terror to the rest of their brethren on that continent; but the policy and the probability of this fine-spun scheme are there doubted of, questioned, and discussed. It is represented that the harsh and violent measures then carrying on in America be received no otherwise than as a declaration of war, and depend upon the same issue; that it could only be by force or by conquest, if they were submitted to; that we must expect to have to do with an union of that continent; that it would among them be made a common cause not to be taxed by us; and that they would certainly join, combine, and associate together, for their general and mutual assistance and defence. Is there any occasion to say whether these things have proved true?

"We were at the same time warned, that if it was intended to use force and violence, the decision might not be so very soon, or so very sure; that these being a truly free people, and their governments democratical, they would be able to arm every man in their country; that

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that necessity would, besides their committees of correspondence then subsisting, teach them other means of moving and of acting together; that they would probably have at their head some of the wisest and of the ablest of their country; that the influence of our governors and of our other civil officers would shrink to nothing; nor our own authority probably extend further than where it was enforced by our own troops; that our very soldiery would desire and endeavour to leave us, and go over to the Americans. Has one word of all this fallen to the ground? Or is there almost a single sentence of it, which is not now become a matter of fact?

"It was further set forth, that no immediate impression upon the town of Boston, or possession taken of it by a fleet or an army, would carry the command of all that continent, or force them to submit to measures so universally against their bent and inclinations; but that on the contrary the most strenuous and most vigorous exertions were from that whole people to be expected, in support of their common liberties and properties. May I call on our ministers, and demand whether they are not themselves sensible by this time of all these things?"

The writer concludes with the following emphatic paragraph. "It is not owing to a want of information, to a want of understanding, to a want of sense, and a knowledge of the importance or the imprudence of our American measures, if some people of property, of capacity, of independence, seem to sleep supinely while a rock is ready to fall and to crush their country. There is in public concerns an abjectness which obtains and daily increases among us, and that in a rank of men where it ought least to prevail, and to whom others are entitled to look up in a time of danger or of difficulty. The rise and the beginning of this might readily be pointed out; it was not first of this reign: but these men may truly be told, that there is no support for themselves but in the stability of all; that their private fortunes and possessions will, in the common destruction, most inevitably go to wreck and to ruin with the rest: the cloud from the Atlantic threatens them as well as the merchant and the manufacturer, the farmer, and the labourer. But we seem not to remember that we are born Britons; that governments are instituted for the good of the governed, and for that only; that we have in our immediate personal and

collective capacity, an inherent right to signify our sentiments of the national measures, to those who contrive, govern, and direct them; that the concern therein of many is upon the comparison much as considerable, one for one, as their own; but that of all united and taken together, almost as the ocean to a drop of water; that we are men, and not a flock of sheep forced to follow our fellow, because he happens to bear a bell about his neck. The writer has thrown out these things from a sincere and an earnest desire of the general safety and welfare; he heartily hopes that the seed is sown in good ground, and that it will bear fruit for the benefit of the whole! But if, after all, the hand of fate is upon this nation; if the period approaches in which we are doomed to perish; if there is at once an incurable madness in our counsels, and a boundless obsequiousness in our proper guardians and protectors; if the constitution is forgotten, and men of weight and of effect abandon their country, I must say that His will be done, who governs both individuals and communities! I trust, nevertheless, that these words will not be so lost, but that they shall at least preserve one private person from the charge and the consciousness of having scrupled to speak freely and plainly his opinion of the dangers, and the but too probable ruin impending over the country."

In 1776, Mr. R. published, "A further Examination of our American Measures, and of the Reasons and Principles on which they are founded." 8vo.

In the next year also, he brought forth another pamphlet, entitled, "Peace the best Policy; or, Reflections on the Appearance of a Foreign War, the present State of Affairs at Home, and the Commission for granting Pardons in America." 8vo.

In 1778, when he had completed his 65th year, he was still an eldest son only; but in the spring of that year his father died, at his house in the neighbourhood of Bond-street, at the age of 84; and he came into possession of the paternal estates in the northern parts of Yorkshire, and on the confines of Durham. It was only in the preceding February, that Mrs. Montagu mentioned her father in the following words: "I suppose you know there was a report of my father's death. I had promised to introduce the dowager Duchess of Beaufort to the French ambassador on Wednesday night; so, though the weather was

terrible,

ble, I went out; and such was the report of poor papa, that I was stared at as a ghost when I entered the room, and the servants below were very busy questioning my footmen. To-day I had a message from lady Ann and lady Betty Finch, with an apology, that not having heard of that melancholy event till to-day, they had not sent enquiries. All this while the old gentleman is in as good health as he has been for this twelvemonth." The accession of fortune, by his father's death, made no difference in Mr. R.'s mode of living.

It was in the preceding year that he received a visit from his cousin, the Primate of Ireland. Mrs. Montagu, in a letter of that date, says, "The primate and sir William Robinson were much pleased with my brother's kind reception of them. Indeed I do not know any one who makes his house so agreeable to his friends. His parts and knowledge make him an excellent companion, and his apparent benevolence, integrity, and virtues, endear his talents."

In 1730, his popularity and strenuous exertions contributed to obtain for his younger brother, Charles, who was Recorder of Canterbury, that seat in parliament, from which himself had retired nearly twenty years before; and the same exertions co-operated again to reinstate him in 1734.

In 1786, Mr. R. published, "An Address to the Landed, Trading, and Funded, Interests of England, on the present State of Public Affairs."

In 1794, when eighty-one years old, Mr. R. became, by the death of his cousin, the primate, who was little older than himself, a peer of Ireland. Richard Robinson, the primate, was sixth son of William Robinson, esq. of Rokeby, in Yorkshire, who was grandson of William Robinson, esq. of the same place, whose younger brother sir Leonard Robinson, (who died in 1696) was great grandfather of the subject of this article, so that he was only third cousin to his predecessor. This magnificent prelate had gone over to Ireland as chaplain to the duke of Dorset in 1751, and was the same year promoted to the bishopric of Killala; in 1759 he was translated to the sees of Leighlin and Ferns; and in 1761, to the see of Kildare: and at length, in 1765, to the primacy of Ireland. His elder brother, sir Thomas, who was a vain and eccentric character, had been created a baronet in March 1730, with

remainder, after his brothers, to the Kentish branch of his family. He spent his family fortune, and sold the beautiful seat of Rokeby Park, which now belongs to I. B. S. Monitt, esq.: he died, 1777. The primate was created an Irish peer by the title of lord Rokeby, on 26th February, 1777, with the same collateral remainder as the baronetage. Of this respected nobleman, it has been truly said, that "the many magnificent buildings and institutions erected and endowed by him, for public benefit and private convenience, both in England and Ireland, will always preserve a grateful recollection of a man, who near thirty years filled the first station in the sister kingdom, with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the nation."

Mr. R., now become lord Rokeby, neither varied his style of living, his manners, his habits, nor his dress. The independence and whiggism of his politics were not in the smallest degree abated in their ardour. In April 1797, when he had attained the age of eighty-four, he sent forth his last pamphlet, entitled, "An Address to the County of Kent, on their Petition to the King for removing from the Councils of his Majesty his present Ministers, and for adopting proper Means to procure a speedy and an happy Peace," &c.

The following are the concluding words of this address: "I will now take my leave. There are, I trust, no excuses or apologies necessary to be made on this occasion by one who did, from his early days, adopt the principles of an old and true whig, the principles of Mr. Sydney, Mr. Locke, Lord Molesworth, Mr. Treichard, and such men, from which he has to the best of his knowledge, throughout his life, in no single action or circumstance ever once varied or swerved, and which he will certainly now relinquish only at his grave."

Years still rolled on, and lord R. possessed all his faculties, and all his spirits; he could not walk, as he had formerly done, but he yet could use exercise, and pass much of his time in the open air. In short, the powers of life seemed so vigorous in him, that he appeared destined to reach the age of 100; when, in 1800, a weakness fell into one of his ankles, which he himself attributed to a strain. On this occasion, he resorted to one of his sovereign remedies, the bathing it in cold water; and he persevered so long in this method, in the

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severest weather, in defiance of all the remonstrances of his attendants, that serious and alarming symptoms began to discover themselves. At length he was confined to his room and his bed: a mortification ensued; and after six weeks of

the most painful sufferings, with which the amazing strength of his constitution struggled to the last, he died on the 30th of November, 1800, in the 88th year of his age.

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## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

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*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

“ *The English Spanish Pilgrime; or, a new Discovery of Spanish Popery and Jesuitical Stratagems. With the Estate of the English Pentioners and Fugitives, under the King of Spaines Dominion, and elsewhere, at this present. Also, laying open the new Order of the Jesuitrices, and preaching Nunneres. Composed by James Wadsworth, Gentleman, newly converted into his true Mothers Bosome, the Church of England; with the Motives why he left the Sea (see) of Rome; a late Pentioner to his Majesty of Spain, and nominated his Captain in Flanders; Sonne to Mr. James Wadsworth, Bachelor of Divinity, sometime of Emanuell Colledge, in Uniuersity of Cambridge, who was peruertert in the Yeere 1604, and late Tutor to Donna Maria, Infanta of Spaine. The second Edition, corrected and amended. Printed at London, by T. Cotes, and R. C. for Mich. Sparke, dwelling at the Blue Bible, in Greene Arbor. 1630.* ”

THE author commences his narrative with observing, that he was born in 1604, and son of James Wadsworth, B.D. rector of Colton and Great Thome, Norfolk, and chaplain in ordinary to the Bishop of Norwich. Upon his father’s going out chaplain and joint commissioner with the ambassador sir Charles Cornwallis to Spain, the Jesuits immediately attacked him with disputations, which he was weak enough to hold with them; but not succeeding by this means, at least openly, they effected their purpose by mock miracles. He therefore settled in Spain: the Jesuits, that his conversion might not be ascribed to profit, taking care that his income should not be too large. After a time he persuaded his wife to come to him in Spain, with their children, the youngest of whom

was our author: after being taught to read and write at Seville, till he was eight years old, he was sent, by the advice of the Jesuits, to the celebrated college of St. Omer’s, the institutes and customs of which, he thus details:

“ This college was founded about some 40 years since, by the order and furtherance of Father Parsons, that famous Jesuit who sent Father Flacke to S. Omers, with sufficient monies for the foundation, having before obtained of his Catholic Majesty a pension of 2000 ducats per annum, for the maintenance of the students there.

“ At which colledge (as I above said) accompanied with two other fryars, I arrived, who after they had been well refectored by the rector, they tooke their leave of them and the rest of the paternities, and returned into their own convents: I remained behinde, and for the first night was, by the rector and the other fathers, well entertained at supper, making vp the time our stomachs would spare vs, with discourse of my present journey from Spaine, which, yet that they might more at large be informed of, they lengthened the meal to my narration, vntill bed-time broak vp both. No sooner had the morning and my selfe opened our eyes, but the rector and father Creswell sent for me, where they began a remonstration of their rules and orders, and obseruations, somewhat shorter than their entertainment. First, that they might take none blindfold, they opened me with a general confession of all my sins; then closed vp all again by the sacrament; and after this, least there might be any relique of the world left upon mee, they made mee disinvest my selfe of such profane garments I had, and the superfluities of haire; but one they kept, the other they threwe away: then

was I reinvested with a doublet of white canvas, breeches and stockings that had not troubled the weauer with ouer much pains, cassocke of the same, blacke and graue, the band precise and shirt, with a hat that might almost shadew all, and shooes correspondent. Thus accouerted, the rector delivered me to another student, to whom he gave the charge of shewing me the colledge, and committing me to Father Thunder to appoint me a study and a chamber in the dormitory, which was speedily done, and the next morning I was promoted to the fist form, called the figures; there I had given me a schedule, which contained the duties and obseruances of the house, which are as followes: first, and above all, entire obseruance and duty to be performed to the rector as our vice-god; next to the vice-rector, as his minister; next to the prefects, which are overscers to the schooles. The first of these was Father Robert Drury, who had his eyes knocked out of his head with his braines at Black Fryers; the other Father Thunder, who appoints chambers and studies, makes them render account of their studies, keepes houres of study and recreation, and exercisces many of his claps vpon their breeches. The third is Father Darcy, of the Sodalitium Beatae Mariæ, and the refectory. Then to all the rest of the fathers in the house, as Father John Flood, hee who is their champion to answer and write against the protestants in England, and Father Baker, bursar of the colledge, who keepes the bagge and prouides necessaries. Besides, especial respect is due to the fve masters of the schooles, to Father Adrian, or Tush, which the students called him, from his own mouth; Father Lacy, the reader of poetry and master of the syntax; Father Henry Bently, and Father John Compton, of grammer; and Father John Crater, of the figures; and Father Wilson, ouerseer of the print-house; and besides duty is to be given to the porter, who is the Lord Montagues brother, who hath not as yet beene higher promoted;\* to the bursar, brewer, taylor, butler, baker, apothecary, shooe maker, master of the infirmary, who ouerlooks the sicke, the cleark, and cook, which are all lay-brothers, which why they should bee thus

honoured with cap in hand I know no reason, unless they mean to pay them with respect of boyes, for the disrespect they give themselves; yet this may seem sufficient for those, all which, except Father G. Kemp and Brother Browne, were neither born nor bred to deserue higher, being such as either misfortunes, debts, or misdeeds, had in ship wracke cast upon coast, where only perpetuall seruitude was their liberty, and misfortune their only fortune. Thus much for the obedience the students are bound to bestow upon father Jesuites and lay-brothers. Let us now descend to the students: their chiefest quality is noble blood for the most part, to make such a proselyte the fathers compasse sea and land, perswading them that such a call addes to their nobility. Of others less eminent by birth, it is required they should at least equall if not transcend in eminency of parts and wits, in which time would purchase better portions then men more nobly descended would have affoarded from inheritance. The number of the first ordinarily neither amounts above or under an 100, of the other 40. The obseruation of the distribution of the day is thus: every morning the fift hour summons them up, the first half is bestowed in making up themselves and their beds; the place where they sleep is called a dormitory, which containes three long galleries topping the house: each of these is furnished with some 50 beds, distanced only by a partition of boards; the next half houre the chappell doth challenge their attendance, the masse their deuotion; who-soever is absent shall be sure to haue the vnwelcome presence of Father Thunder. At six they go all to study in a large hall under the first gallery, where according to order each takes his seate, where they study one hour, and in the midst walks Father Thunder, and sees they all keep silence and be diligent at their books; al are bound to be there without budging; at seuen, which is their houre of breakfast, they go down two by two, with their bookees under their arms, and first, those in rhetorick vnto the refectory, where every one has for his part a peice of bread and butter, and beere, as pleaseth him. The loss of this breakfast is their punishment whose names had been given up to the prefect for having spoke English the day before, but within a quarter of an hour, each boy quits the refectory, and repaires to the schooles; from seven and an half untill nine and better they are exercised in repeating and shewing what cooposures they

\* He says (p. 29) that they had of him no less than 10,000l. sterl. but for his situation, he was to work miracies after death. He adds, that they made a brother of Sir Gerard Kempe, at whom they got 2 or 3000l. caterer to the college.

[July 1,

they have made, after which time the prefects and masters leue the schooles, and the students of the three under schooles go up to those of the upper, which read to them Greek till ten, at which houre every one betakes himself to his study untill eleven, as in the morning before, then to dinner. After they haue ranged theselues awhile the rector and fathers enter, the elder saies grace himself, or ordains another, which being done he placeth himselfe at the upper end of the table, the others in their order. All this while the students mouths are shut not from eating but speaking, bestowing their eares vpon six other of their companions disputing three against three in two pewes one ouerthwart the other, of such things which may rather help digestio to the fathers then benefit their own vnderstandings, as whether their paternities had better eat flesh or fish, drink wine or beere, and this dispute begins and ends with their dinner: at the fathers meale both Ceres and Bacchus vouchsafe their company to sit, and that liberally too, their meat is what their delicacies can desire, that their procurator caters for: the abbey of Watton, two leagues distant, furnishing them with that fatnesse it was wont to afford the monkes, as you may read in Owen.

“ Now let vs come to the collegiates or studets, and their diet: first, they are serued in by seven of their own rancke weekly, and in course, and according to seniority, each man ha:li first brought him a messe of broth, which is the antipast: afterwards halfe a pound of beefe, which they call their portion, after an apple, or piece of cheese for their post past, bread and beere as they call for it. When they have ended the meal, the rector enjoynes silence to the disputants, and then rising frō the table himselfe, stands and sayes grace, which said the students first go out one by one, each making his reverence hat in hand to the rector; next after himself goes forth to heare them play their musicke, which is in a great hall over the refectory; thence vntill one of the clocke they recreate themselves in the garden, thence each man to his study, which is vntill two, then again to the schooles, so vntill four and an half (as in the morning) at their Greek and Latin exercises: then againe to their studies, vntill six, which is supper-time; and in the same manner spent as dinner, sauing that six others go into the pewes, and after some short dispu-

tations, one of one side reads the Latine Martyrologe, and another after the Englis, which contains the legend of our English martyrs and traitours together, sometimes two in one day.

“ The students heare out the relation with admiring and cap in hand, to the memory of *Campion, Garnet, Thomas Becket, and Moore.*\* After this, vntill seven and a halfe musicke, vntill eight they recreate themselves together, thence to their studies againe until halfe an houre be past, so to their letanies, and to prouide themselves to bed, but before they doe it for the most part, they demand on their knees all the prefecis benedictions, otherwise they take not theselues blēst; then while they are disrobing themselves, one amongst them reades some miracle, or new booke, vntill sleep close up all, and Father Thunder’s noyse awake them in the morning. Discipline is here enough, were it well bestowed; thus pass their dayes and yeeres, saue Teusdays and Thursdays, when on the afternoones they are licensed to the recreations of the open fields; on this wise dinner ended, we march forth of the college, by two and two, Father Thunder himselfe carrying up the rear, untill we are distant about a mile from the towne, where we walke, or play at ball, or bowles, or other such games, till the clock and our stomachs strike supper-time, whence repairing to the colledge, rost mutton is our prouision, being not ordinary. Now let us touch sabbath affaires, vnto which on Saturday on the afternoone, from four to six, and after supper till eight, all the students confesse themselues to their ghostly fathers aboue named: on Sunday morning at six of the clocke, they hie to their studies, where they read sacred letters untill seven, from thence to the chappel, and congregation of our lady, which is kept in one of the schooles; Father Darcy aforesaid being prefect of the place, where sitting in a chair, he exhorts all to the honour of the virgin Mary, declaring to them her great power and miracles; all the schollars are not admitted here vnto, but those only whom the prefect and his twelve consultors approue of, which twelve consultors are ordinarily termed his white boyes. The priuiledge of this sodality is, that they haue graces, rosaries, and beades; indulgences, meddals, and hallowed grains from his holinesse. In vertue whereof, as the prefect telz them,

\* Jesuits executed in Engl. v. Eliz. &c. See Fuller’s Ch. Hist. b. ix. p. 117, &c. being

being once admitted into the same society, they may obtain pardon of all their sinnes past, at the hour of their death, saying or but thinking on the name of Jesus, Mary, Joseph, they are actually pardoned, and free from the paines of purgatory; which otherwise, had they not beeene of this society, they should have endured.

"With one of the aforesaid graines, saying *Ave Maria*, they may, by the virtue of each, deliuer a soule from purgatory. Besides, on the day any that are in this sodality establisht their sins are remitted, swearing fidelity, and stiling themselves the Virgin's slaves. On this manner each Sunday, between seven and eight they spend their time, and they all go to masse, and receive the communion; thence to breakefast, after to study, whereas before, they busie themselves in reading diuine stories til dinner; anon after dinner to their church where they sing vespes and letanies to our lady for England's conuersion, hauing written on their church and colledge doores in great golden letters, *Jesu, Jesu, conuerte Angliam, fiat, fiat.* These are only the outsides of their profession; but now will I rippe up the very bowels of these teacherous glosing fathers: first, those schollars who are nobly descended and of rich parentage, they strive to allure by their honied words and flattered imbracings, endowing them with pictures, heads, meddals, agnus dei, which they have from Rome. Also that their baits may take effect, they licence them to participate of all those wines and juncates, prouided for their own pallates, and if white boys of a comely feature, they bestow on them (though ill-deserving) the preheminence of the schooles. And with these is the prefect of musick most recreated, reading to them Ouid, Hor. Catull, and Propertius."

—From page 11 to 19.

"As for their religion, they make it a cloake for their wickedness, being most of them atheists, or very bad christians; these are they that observe these ten commandments which follow:

1. To seek riches and wealth.
2. To gouern the world.
3. To reforme the clergy.
4. To be still jocund and merry.
5. To drinke white and red wine.
6. To correct text of scripture.
7. To receive all tithes.
8. To make a slave of their ghostly child.
9. To keepe their owne and live on another man's purse.
10. To govern their neighbour's wife.

These commandements they divide into two parts: all for me, and nothing for thee." —From page 27 to 28.

In 1622, our author obtained leave to go from St. Omer's to Spain, which he did, he says, (page 31) in a ship "that had taken" a false certification from the governor of Calais that the ship and goods belonged thereunto. In their voyage they had an engagement with a pirate, which I shall give, as describing a sea-fight of that era, in his own words:

"This ship was of an one hundred tunne burthen, carrying twelve pieces of ordnance, forty men besides passengers, one chirurgion and two trumpeteers. And we departed with seuen other ships in the company, and hauing sailed to the promantery called Fines Terræ, upon the coast of Galisia, we descried a ship coming from the coast of Portugall, which took his course aside of us; at last we perciuing hee discerned our French colours, we forthwith made towards him, who put out the States colours, but we supposing him to be a pyrate of Algier, Sally, or Rochell, it would not be amisse to board him, being so near the coast of Spaine, not doubtinge within a few houres to take him, to which end the admirall, with the other five being all French, joyned himselfe to the vice-admirall, being the strongest of the company, they were concerteit it were best to let him goe; but the vice-admirall, desirous to contest with them, preparing himselfe for to fight, launching forth his boate, charging his artillery, muskets, and murthering pieces,\* laying his traines of powder, nayling vp his decks, crossing the hatches with cables, and hanging his grapping chaine on the maine mast; which done, the captaine of the vice-admirall Jaques Bamburgh by name, began to encourage his mariners, telling how easy it was for seuen to take one, not thinking the supposed pyrate to have had above thirty men, and ten pieces of ordnance, whercupon the rest gathering together, resolved that the admirall should make the first onset, and the vice-admirall the second, and the rest in their order; but the Hollander discerning us to be French, made no haste to escape us, and hauing gotten the winde made towards us, with a desire to get some provision of vs for his money.

\* Grose (*Milt. Antiq.* i. 403) has *Murtherers* chambered pieces of cannon, much used in small forts, and on shipboard. An old dictionary of technical terms has, *Murdering sicks* to clear the decks when men enter.

and we towards him, which seeing, he hung out a flag of truce, but our admirall saluted him with two pieces of ordnance, our vice-admirall with four, and the rest in their order came on, which he valiantly withstood, putting forth on each side some fourteen brasse pieces of ordnance, not hauing before out above four or five, his burden being some two hundred tunne, with one hundred and fifty men and five trumpeteers, who turning about, gave us two broadsides with his ordnance, shooting three or four of our ships through and throughout. Our admirall and the other French ships seeing themselves deceived, and that he was no pyrate, but a statesman of warre, fled, leauing our vice-admirall engaged in the fight. The vice-admirall seeing how the case stood, said unto us twelve, that we were now to die with honour, or survive with infamy, and because we were young and unexpert in sea-fight, to encourage the better, made vs drink each one of vs a good draught of aqua vitae with gunpowder; this done, he enjoyned his marriners to play on them with small shot, but they replying so stoutly, made our marriners quickly quit the hatches; and fly to their ordnance underneath, as their best defence, whereupon we killed the master of their ship, which their captaine perceiving, discharged more eagerly, and with the shot took off the sterne of our ship, which our captain perceiuing, grew desperate, euen sometimes minded to blow vp the ship; in twelve shoothes more they strooke downe our maine-mast, and killed our chirurgion, who newly was come up from onder the lowermost deckes, and saying these words, *Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos*, was slaine on a sudden with a common bullet, and hauing one hand on my shoulder, pulled mee downe along with him, his blood streaming out upon me.

" And thus, after seven houres fight,

they boarded vs with fire and sword, massacring all those that came first to their hands, and after they had cleared the decks they desisted."—From p. 31 to 33.

The Dutchmen then shifted the prisoners to a Hamburgher, which was taken by the Moors of Sally. The state of the slaves he thus describes :

" This Morisco carried me to his house, where fettering one my legs with an iron chain, and cloathing me with a canuas suite, laid these iunctions vpon me: first he gaue me charge of his stable, and then to grind at his hand-mill, and to draw water at the fountaine, with many others of the like nature. The victuals he gave me were vere grenas, cabbage, and goat-flesh; as for my lodging it was in a dungeon, in the market-place, where they vse commonly to lodge their slaves, who repaire there every night about eight of the clocke, their masters manilting their hands before for feare they should make an insurrection, the number being about eight hundred; being Spaniards, Frenchmen, English, Italians, Portugals, and Flemish; our beds were nothing but rotten straw, laid on the ground, and ouer couerlets, peeces of old sailes full of millions of lice and fleas, being constrained to put back to back, and rub out the paine; about five of the clock in the morning, the doore being opened, we repaire to our masters houses, and so to our wonted worke."—From page 37 to 38.

The remainder of the author's history is, that he escaped from Africa to Spain, where he obtained an appointment under his catholic majesty; but, through reading the Scriptures, detected the errors of the Romish church, and going into France, emigrated from thence to England, where he became a protestant.

## Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

### PALM-SUNDAY.

MIDDLETON, in his Letter from Rome, omits to observe that the procession on Palm-sunday was a rite borrowed from the worshippers of Serapis. It was Origen who introduced it into the christian church. He is said to have presented palm branches to the adorers of the Egyptian idol on their favourite holiday, (Epiphanius, lib. ii.

haeres. 64,) saying: "Take the leaves, not of the image, but of Christ." The christians had early converts among the priests and votaries of Serapis; and were therefore the more inclined to coalesce in any innocent observance of that form of worship. In a letter of the emperor Hadrian, preserved by Vopiscus, it is said: *Illi, qui Serapin colunt, Christiani sunt*.

## SERTORIUS.

Sertorius is described by Plutarch, as imagining the first emigrations to America. When Sertorius, (says he, vol. iii. p. 313,) fearing the might of Sylla, fled to Africa, and thence to Spain, he met with Andalusian shippers, who were just returned from the Fortunate Islands. Thereupon he felt a violent desire to go and reside in those regions, where he might dwell in peaceful independence, escaped from tyranny and warfare.

## MEDLARS.

The medlar, or *mespilus germanica*, is rarely praised as a dainty, but is preferred when slightly tainted by frost. It requires a Dutch palate to relish medlars; for Linnæus, in his Academic Amenities, says, that they pass for delicacies in Holland; and a Dutch traveller to Surinam, (Fermin, vol. i. p. 176,) vaunts, as an exquisite fruit, the scarlet medlars of Guyana.

## TOMB OF EZECHIEL.

Benjamin of Tudela says, that within a few leagues of Bagdad, exists a superb mausoleum, containing a valuable library, which is still called the tomb of Ezechiel, and is visited not only by Jewish, but by Christian and Mahometan pilgrims.

## SALVATION OF SOCINIANS.

Basnage, (Histoire des Juifs, lib. iv. c. xxix.) quotes certain Rabbees who allow, that Serveto and the Antitrinitarians may be saved; but who maintain, that there is no chance of escaping damnation in the next world, for those Christians who have thrust a strolling physician into the throne of the Almighty.

## BON-MOT OF TASSO.

The exemplary virtue and chastity of Laura towards Petrarch, drew the following bon-mot from Alex. Tasso: "That Petrarch enjoyed her as rats do the drugs of an apothecary, by licking the outsides of the bottles."—*Mem. Vie. Pet.* vol. ii. p. 478.

## SINGULAR EXTRACT FROM A WILL.

Thomas Cumberworth, knt. of the diocese of Lincoln, by his last will, made in the year 1450, thus provides for his funeral: Furst, I gyf my sawle to Gode my Redemptur, and my wretchid bodie to be bery'd in a chitte without any kyste, (that is, a shroud without any coffin,) in the north yle of the paryshe kirke of Somerethy.—*Ex. Mram. Lum. Episc. Lin.*

## SCOTTISH OATH.

The following singular oath, according

to Skene, was formerly in use in Scotland, and taken by their assisers or jurors:

"We shall leil smith say,  
And no suith conceal, for nothing we may,  
So far as we're charg'd upon this assize,  
Be God himself and our part of paradise,  
As we will to answer God upon  
The dreadful day of done."

## SPANISH INDOLENCE.

Voiture, in a letter to a friend, says: "I have no other excuse to make for the length of time I've been a writing to you than indolence; for besides my own, I've contracted that of the country where I am, which surpasses, without doubt, all the kingdoms of Europe for laziness; so conspicuous in the Spaniards that no constraint whatever will oblige them to sweep away the dust from their own doors, and when it rains, those who carry bread from Madrid to the villages, will not go, although they were sure of getting double the price. When the corn is dear in Andalusia, and there is a plenty in Castile, they will not take the trouble to fetch it, though they are literally starving at home for want: if a countryman has here a hundred acres of land, he will badly cultivate fifty of them, thinking it enough, leaving the other half uncultivated. Their vines grow spontaneous of themselves, without being taken care of, though at the same time they have nothing at all to do: the fertility of the land is so great in Spain, that they seldom plough more than four inches deep; yet some reports say, the increase is as eighty to one; nevertheless, they are poor in the midst of abundance, in one of the finest states of Europe: the reason of which is, because they are nothing but a set of rogues and vagabonds."

## A SPANISH PROVERB.

In a little old book, without date, printed in Latin, entitled, "Spanish Proverbs," is the following singular one: "Woman is the paradise of the eye, the hell of the soul, the purgatory of the members, and the limbo of the thoughts."—*Voiture.* p. 47.

## A CURIOUS SHIELD.

Alphonso, duke of Calabria, made a present to Edward his son, of a golden shield, on which was engraven four animals; the first of which were a stag, with this inscription, *Deum time*; this emblem was to remind him of his duty to God, as the stag is said to be fearful of thunder and lightning: the second was a stork, with *Parentes revere*; this was to admonish him with a due respect toward

toward his parents, as the storks are said to bear their ancient parents on their back, and to take care and feed them when grown helpless by age: the third was a tortoise, with *Domum procura*; the emblem of the tortoise carrying its house along, to remind him of his duty to his as a provident master: the fourth was a dolphin, with *Officiis vaca*; because the dolphin is said to be the most friendly of all fishes, and their sporting and playing in the sea is said to predict a tempest. Around all these the following motto was engraved, *Celer Virtutis Cursus*; to remind him of the uncertainty of life, thereby to make the most of a promising long life.—*Campos, lib. 8.*

SIR THOMAS WHITE.

The munificent charitable donations of this worthy man, who was lord mayor of London at the commencement of queen Mary's reign, deserve to be recalled to remembrance, although I believe the benefits arising from most of his bequests have gone into far different channels than those in which he endeavoured to direct them. He was avowedly the patron and protector of scholars, and founded St. John's college at Oxford, which he endowed with several considerable manors, and at his decease left three thousand pounds to increase its revenues. He also founded schools at Bristol and Reading, and reserved two fellowships at St. John's for natives of each of these places. He gave during his life two thousand pounds to the city of Bristol, to purchase lands of the yearly value of one hundred and twenty pounds, for which it was agreed that the mayor and corporation of that city in 1567, and the ten ensuing years, should pay the sum of one hundred pounds, which having for that time been allowed to accumulate, was to be thus expended: Eight hundred pounds to be divided in loans without interest, among sixteen young clothiers, freemen of that city, for ten years, upon sufficient security, at the end of which time that sum to be lent to such other persons as the desire of the mayor, aldermen, and four of the common-council, shall point out. The remaining two hundred to be expended in the purchase of corn, to be sold to the poor at prime cost. At the expiration of nine years, at the feast of St. Bartholomew, he directed that one hundred and four pounds should be paid to the mayor and corporation of the city of York, to be lent by them to four young freemen of that city, (clothiers always to be pre-

ferred.) The same sum the next year, on the same conditions, to the city of Canterbury; the next to Reading; the next to the Merchant Taylors' company, the next to the city of Gloucester; and so to proceed, year by year, to Worcester, Exeter, Salisbury, Norwich, Southampton, Lincoln, Winchester, Hereford, Oxford, Cambridge, Shrewsbury, Linn, Bath, Derby, Ipswich, Colchester, Newcastle, and then to begin again at Bristol, and to proceed annually to the other places for ever. He also gave to the mayor and corporation of Coventry, the sum of two thousand and sixty pounds, for the purchase of lands, the rents of which, after the deduction of an annuity of forty pounds to St. John's college, were to be thus appropriated: Twelve poor men were to receive an annual donation of two pounds, and a free loan of ten pounds a year was to be granted to four young men for nine years; at the end of which time this benefit was to be conditionally enjoyed by the towns of Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick. The master and warden of the Merchant Taylors' company were his executors; and for the performance of their trust, forty shillings a year was bequeathed them. To the mayor, recorder, and ten aldermen of the city of Coventry, six and eight-pence each for ever, for their trouble; and to the steward and town-clerk, for bonds, &c. twenty shillings annually, so that no charge might be made to those who received his bounty.

#### DR. LODGE.

Thomas Lodge, M.D. who was one of the numerous versifiers that graced "the golden days of good queen Bess," acquired some reputation as a writer of songs, odes, and madrigals. The following lines, which are a fair specimen of the poetical taste of the times, are selected from his *Euphues's Golden Legacy*:

Of all chaste birds the phoenix doth excel,  
Of all strong beasts the lion bears the bell;  
Of all sweet flowers the rose doth sweetest  
smell:  
Of all fair maids my Rosalinde is fairest,  
Of all pure metals gold is only purest;  
Of all high trees the pine hath highest crest,  
Of all soft sweets I like my mistress best.  
Of all chaste thoughts, my mistress  
thoughts are rarest,  
Of all proud birds the eagle pleaseth Jove,  
Of pretty fowls kind Venus likes the dove;  
Of trees, Minerva doth the olive love,  
Of all sweet nymphs I honour Rosalinde,  
Of

Of all her gifts her wisdom pleaseth most,  
Of all her graces, virtue she doth boast ;  
For all the gifts my love and joy is lost,  
If Rosalinde prove cruel and unkind.

## CURIOUS EXTRACT FROM STOW.

Although human credulity is very liable to imposition, and a distempered imagination ever on the wing for "tales of wonder," yet circumstances of a most improbable nature do sometimes occur, stamped with such marks of authenticity, as the most sceptical must give credence to. Such I conceive to be the following singular account, copied verbatim from Stow. "The seventene of March, (1586,) a strange thing happened: master Dorington, of Spaldwickt, in the county of Huntingdon, esquire, one of her majesties gentleman pensioners, had a horse which died sodainly, and being repped to see the cause of his death, there was

found in the hole of the heart of the same horse, a strange worin, which lay on a round heap in a call or skinn, of the likeness of a toad, which being taken out and spread abroad, was in form and fashion not easie to be described; the length of which worm, divided into many graines, to the number of fifty, (spread from the body like the branches of a tree) was, from the snout to the end of the longest grain, seventeen inches, having four issues in the graines, from whence dropped forth a red water; the body in bigness round was about three inches and a halfe, the coloure whereof was very like to a mackarell. This monstrous worm, found in manner aforesaid, crawling to have got away, was stabbed in with a dagger and died, which after being dried, was shewed to many honourable persons of the realme.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

ADVICE TO THE M—D B—D.  
PREVIOUSLY TO THE SECOND EDITION  
OF HIS POETICAL WORKS.

"Lintot (dull rogue) will think your price  
too much,  
Unless you well revise 'em and retouch."

POPE.

WILD on the waste of Time thy verses  
roll,  
By scornful tempests hurl'd without control;  
Doubtless they perish, genius will not save  
Her spurious offspring from th' oblivious  
grave;  
Would Fate to incense pour'd before her  
shrine;  
Yield up those records, this advice were  
mine;  
Tear from each cold uninteresting tale,  
Parental fondness, that asbestos veil;  
Kindle the critic torch, nor dread its fire,  
Though favorite pages in one blaze expire;  
Lines their own flaxen texture may  
consume,  
Dead expletives invite a flagrant tomb;  
Conceits may sparkle in devouring flame,  
Low phrases shine that lack, alas! a name;  
Beauties conceal'd may vivid heat explore,  
Ideas glow that never glow'd before;  
Yet such regret not in their ashes lie,  
Treasures unstained, like gold in purity;  
These when array'd in language choicest  
flow'rs,  
Will please all senses by their charmful  
pow'rs;  
But think not tameness is simplicity,  
Nor foist for humour mere vulgarity;  
Force is not fustian, lowliness not mire,  
Passion not pathos, nor is fury fire.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 200.

So shall impartial Fame award thy soul's  
delight,  
With Burns and Bloomfield rank thee in the  
Cœlian height.  
Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Scio.

## THE BROKEN REED.

BESIDE the sedgy banks of Can,  
A musing, moralizing man,  
At eve I sometimes stray;  
There mark the rippling water glide,  
A clear, uninterrupted tide,  
Along its winding way.

At such a time, in such a mood,  
As bending o'er its brink I stood,  
An object caught my view;  
A reed it was, whose slender stem  
Obey'd the impulse of the stream;  
The stream in which it grew.

Its taper neck and downy crest,  
Now rising from the river's breast,  
In all the pomp of pride;  
Now sinking as the water swell'd;  
Next moment not to be beheld,  
Disporting in the tide;

Drew from my cogitative mind  
Conclusions of a different kind  
To those experience taught;  
In thinking it secure, I err'd;  
But soon a circumstance occur'd  
That rectified the thought.

For now the wind, both rough and rude,  
Came whistling from a neighbouring wood,  
And louder, stronger biew;  
Till, rushing with resistless force,  
It cross'd the river in its course,  
And snapt the reed in two!

4 D

Its

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Its fury quickly spent or past,  
To mark the ravage of the blast,  
With feelings of alarm  
I look'd, supposing mischief done;  
But save that simple reed alone,  
Saw vestige none of harm.

Devoted reed! I then exclaim'd,  
With sympathy shalt thou be nam'd,  
When next a theme I choose;  
The moralist in thee shall find  
A subject suited to his mind,  
Depicted by my Muse.

The vot'ries of ambition too,  
Their semblance in thy form shall view;  
Their danger in thy fate;  
While those of pleasure, wealth, and pride,  
Alarm'd, perchance may step aside,  
And learn to contemplate.

*Chelmsford.*

J. POTTER.

## SONNET.

## TO A SKY-LARK.

"**H**ERALD of morn!" and minstrel of  
the sky!  
Whose votive music hails the rising light;  
Now flutt'ring o'er the corn—now soaring  
high,  
Scarce seen, or wholly lost to human sight;  
How dear to me, sweet warbler, is thy lay,  
How thy lov'd notes my drooping spirit  
cheer;  
Give a new joy to every opening day,  
And fresher rapture to the vernal year.  
Gladden'd by thee I range the flow'ry fields,  
Forget awhile the anguish of my heart;  
Inhale the fragrance bounteous nature yields,  
Nor feel, or faintly feel, sharp sorrow's dart.  
Thy song attracts my gaze to yon blue scene,  
And fills with heavenly sounds the airy  
space between.

I. U.

## SYDENHAM.

**O**, WHY, sweet Sydenham, does my  
heart  
On thy loved haunts so fondly dwell?  
And whence the charm, which thou alone  
Canst yield, each ruder sigh to quell?  
Th' expansive scenes so oft admir'd,  
Thy neighb'ring woods, thy flowery  
meads;  
Thy smooth canal, thy shady groves,  
For these, the mind delighted pleads.  
These may awhile engage the mind,  
And Fancy's magic pow'r invite;  
But these a bounded influence hold;  
When absent, they no more delight.  
But kindness holds my heart to thee,  
By polished manners made more dear;  
And beauty's form, and spotless worth,  
Bid me thy very name revere.  
When night's blue vault, by gems illum'd,  
Spreads o'er the world its glittering  
veil,  
A sullying cloud will oft appear,  
Borne by some unregarding gale.

Each radiant star appears unmov'd;  
Too high, too bright, to heed the shade;  
Nor thinks a mild complacent smile,  
Its fire benignant can degrade.

But shall I, like the transient cloud,  
Regardless pass thy ornate sphere?  
I'll prize the worth which thou contain'st,  
And ever hold sweet Sydenham dear.

And shall not memory ever speak  
Claims on regard, which thou can'st  
prove?  
Eliza's beauty, kindness, worth?  
And shall I not, sweet Sydenham love?

## LINES,

SENT TO A YOUNG LADY, IN CON-  
SEQUENCE OF HER IMMODERATE  
GRIEF FOR THE LOSS OF HER CHILD.

**W**HY, dearest friend! such signs of woe  
Do thy conscious features wear?

Why, from thy eyes in ceaseless flow,  
Streams Affliction's sacred tear?

Why is thy soul to sorrow giv'n  
For one that lives; and lives in heav'n?

True, thy child is snatch'd for ever  
To Death's cold and darksome seat!

True, his infant prattlings never,  
Never more! thy ears shall greet:  
True, that thy fond maternal heart  
Must keenly feel the fated dart.

Yet consider, that good Being  
Who the lovely treasure gave;

Kind! beneficent! all-seeing!  
Never strikes but strikes to save!

And p'rhaps that word which clos'd his eyes,  
Bade him, thy guardian angel rise.

Ah! then let a softer feeling  
Calm the tumults of thy breast;

While reflection gently stealing  
Soothes thy troubled mind to rest:

Kneel humbly to the afflictive rod,  
And bless the fiat of thy God. I. U.

## AN ADDRESS TO THE DEITY.

WRITTEN DURING A THUNDER STORM.

**A**LTHOUGH around thy awful thunders  
fly,

And roll terrific thro' the vaulted sky;  
Altho' thy vivid lightnings blaze on me,  
Yet shall my hope, my trust, be fix'd on  
thee;

On thee, the fountain whence our solace  
flows,

On thee, the soother of our wrongs and  
woes;

Protect, I pray, if such thy blessed will,  
The mariner, who guides with wondrous  
skill,

The unwieldy bark: oh! spare the advent'-  
rous crew,

Safely let them their wonted course  
pursue;

Save too, I pray, the wanderers on the shore,  
Shield them from harm, tho' loud the tem-  
pests roar;

Shield

Shield the poor hind who sleeps in lonely  
shed,  
And spare the great who rest on downy bed.  
But should'st thou call me from this world of  
woe,  
Still in my heart let resignation flow;  
Lead me, oh! lead me, to thy courts above,  
And join me to the sainted friends I love.

## SONNET.

## TO TRUTH.

HOW mild, and yet how firm, is Truth  
pourtray'd:  
Placid, benign, yet awful in her air;  
Assur'd, determin'd, yet serenely fair!  
Scar'd at her frown, her glance, her tread,  
Pale-visag'd Vice droops his detested head!  
Awak'ning conscience, rage, remorse, despair,  
Guilt's black and horrid train, his bosom  
tear,  
And pierce his dark and secret soul with  
dread.  
No timid fears Truth's stedfast purpose  
break,  
No mean and sordid views her dictates  
shake!  
With virtue fir'd, with rectitude imprest,  
She veils no treacherous motives in her  
breast;  
Bares her pure bosom, and rejects disguise;  
And courts th' enquiry of discerning eyes.

I. U.

## ON THE PREVALENCE OF VICE.

VIRTUE, friend, is rarely found  
In this life's uncertain round,  
Vice fills up the mazy way,  
And bears, alas! despotic sway.  
Here, Distraction spreads her snare,  
And pale Phrenzy rends the air,

With her sorrow-piercing cry,  
Hapless child of misery.  
Next we hear the sceptic bold,  
Dare his impious thoughts unfold,  
Tell us virtue is a cheat,  
And the grave our last retreat.  
Bid us revel all the day,  
And idly trifling time away;  
Laugh at our most sacred laws,  
And claim (oh impious!) our applause.  
Wretched wanderer from the truth,  
Cease to tempt unguarded youth,  
Take your tenets far away,  
And let us feel Religion's sway.  
Let us still enjoy the hope  
Of sharing that unbounded scope,  
Which Heaven's high King has long decreed  
For those who merit Virtue's meed.

## SONG.

HOW peaceful smiles this sylvan scene!  
Cheerful and gay the songsters rove;  
The fields are clad in vernal green,  
And vocal ev'ry breeze with love:  
How happy once the woods among,  
At early dawn, I lov'd to stray;  
Here Laura first inspir'd my song,  
Here first she heard, and bless'd my lay.  
This transient dream of bliss is fled,  
These rural charms no more delight,  
Their fairest, fondest, nymph is dead,  
And ravish'd from my longing sight:  
A gloomy home my fancy seeks,  
For this I heave the frequent sigh;  
Life's blush has left my Laura's cheek,  
And I with Laura wish to lie.

I. U.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL'S AND MR. JOHN NAYLOR'S, (NORTHWICH,) for a New and Improved Method of Manufacturing Salt.

BY the method now in use, the salt-brine is placed in pans or boilers, to the whole of which the fire has access, and all the parts of it are equally heated. No means are employed for the special purpose of causing the brine to sustain, in different parts, various degrees of heat, by the greater or less proximity of such parts respectively to the fire. The new method consists in varying, at short and successive intervals, the degrees of heat which the brine receives from the fire; and it is done by adding to the common brine-pan or boiler a condenser or cooler, having a communication with the

boiler, by which means the heated brine may freely flow from the boiler into, and circulate about, the cooler or condenser, and from thence back again, which it will do by means of the impulse and motion communicated by the fire; and by the consequent expansion of the brine, the most heated parts following upon the top, and so going on towards the extreme part of the condenser, and afterwards, when become more cool and dense, returning in an under and backward current towards the fire, which progress forward and backward is continued, and thus the salt is formed into crystals, chiefly in the condenser, and not in the heated pan or boiler, in which the salt is wholly formed by the method now in use. For dispatch, two or more condensers

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densers might be applied to one boiler, or two or more boilers may be applied to one or more condensers. The cooler or condenser might be another pan not heated, but for saving of expense, the patentees recommend clay lined with brick-flags, or any other cheap and convenient materials, for forming a shallow pond or reservoir, communicating with the boiler, and acting as such cooler or condenser: any other way of causing an alternate variation of the degrees of heat in the brine, during the process, would produce a similar effect; "but no method," say they, "can be more simple and easy for this purpose, than that which we have described; and this, in its principle, comprehends all other methods of graduating and regulating the heat of the brine, by alternate increase and diminution; and therefore we protest against the evasive employment of any mode different in form and appearance, whereby the same or the like effect may be produced, either entirely or partially, inasmuch as all such different modes would be in substance and principle, the same as that which we have described; and we particularly notice that, as the communication is to be open, a pan or pans of an enlarged size, having the heat applied only to part thereof, would operate to the forming of the salt, because in that case the parts of the pan not heated, would be in effect condensers to the heated parts of the pan; but the extension of the pans would operate against saving of expense. By the addition of the coolers or condensers, a much greater quantity of salt will be made in the same space of time, than can be made in the same pans or boilers, without the coolers, or condensers."

MR. CHARLES LE CAAN'S, (LLANELLY,) for an Invention of certain Apparatus to be added to the Axle-trees and Naves of Wheels, of Carriages, so as to impede, resist, or check, their Action.

This invention consists in causing the wheels, or either wheel singly, of any carriage whatsoever to be stopped, or become stationary, at the pleasure of the driver thereof, by means of bolts or slides of iron, or any other metal or compound metal, attached to an axle-tree of any kind or sort, which bolts or slides, by means of levers, with or without the assistance of springs, come into contact with a plate of iron, or any other metal, or compound metal, on which one or

more projections are formed; which plate being let in, and fixed to the nave of a wheel, will answer the purpose required, by impeding the motion of any carriage, to the wheel or wheels of which the same is applied. The levers are, or may be, connected with the body of any kind of carriage, and to such part thereof as may prove most convenient, by either chains, strings, cords, leather, or any other substance necessary for the purpose.

MR. JOHN SCHMIDT'S, (ST. MARY AXE,) for a *Phantasmagoric Chronometer, or Nocturnal Dial, rendering visible at Night, to any enlarged size, the Dial of a Watch, against the Wall of a Room, &c. &c.*

This instrument consists of a vase, or any ornamental case, either of wood, stone, tin, or any other metal applicable, and so constructed as to allow a free communication of the air, yet to prevent the rays of the light from being visible; and having on one side a watch with two dials, or what are called the day and night dial, and on the opposite side a combination of glasses, or a single glass moveable in a tube: the diameter of the glass is one inch and three-quarters, and the pins two inches and three-quarters; serving to represent the inward or nightly dial, against the wall. In the foot of the vase is a light or lamp, shut in, yet so constructed, that by means of a little door or slider, it may be taken out, and when in, may be altered in its position, and placed nearer or further off the magnifier or dial. In the bottom of the vase is a case, to receive the waste oil of the lamp. Having stated at large the particulars of the nocturnal dial, the patentee goes on to describe the mysterious circulation, or chronological equilibrium; which apparatus may be applied instead of the watch-work, described in the specification, and illustrated with figures, or may be used as a separate time-piece, or as an orrery. It consists of the work of a horizontal or vertical watch, fixed in a box or globe, representing the earth. "I fix," says Mr. Schmidt, "to the hour-hand wheel a weight; and the box, with the watch and weight, are fixed to the lever, through which the steel centre, or axis, made of hardened steel turned very smooth and thin to prevent friction, is fixed. On the other end of the lever is attached a box, containing lead sufficient to counter-balance the watch in every position when in motion;

sion; to obtain which with facility, the weight should be fastened in such a manner as to be moveable out and in, upwards and downwards, &c, when adjusting it, the proper weight and quantity of the counterpoise should be found by trials, as the weight and size of different time-pieces are not alike." In that recommended by Mr. S. the box containing the watch is three quarters of an inch high, and the distance from the steel centre, is one inch and seven-eighths long: the counterpoise is one inch and a quarter in diameter, and half an inch high; and the distance from the steel centre is two inches and one-eighth of an inch long, the weight fixed to the hour-hand wheel, forms a semi-circle, and is the one-eighth of an inch thick: the whole rests upon two ornamental and jewelled supporters, or friction rollers, which are screwed upon a stand, upon which is also fastened a supporter for the rim, serving as a dial, which may be divided into twelve, or twenty-four hours, according to the construction of the time-piece; the hours and minutes are shewn by one hand only, or, if required, a nonius may be applied to subdivide the minutes. The centre piece serves to represent the sun. To use this apparatus as a nocturnal dial, the reflector is fixed

to the steel centre, and is confined within the ornamental case or vase, that contains the lamp and magnifier; the hand shewing the hours is fixed within the case. By this contrivance, the watch-work is not exposed to the heat of the lamp, as in the manner described with the double dial. To represent the increase and decrease, as well as the regular revolution of the moon round the earth, an apparatus is fixed to the back of the globe or box, in such a manner as to make the moon invisible when between the sun and earth, and then, when turning round, gradually to increase, shewing the phases on the proper day; for which reason, the number of days in the month are engraved upon a brass circle, fixed round the globe. The motion is effected by a little weight fixed to the axis of a pinion, with six teeth, this pinion acting into a wheel with thirty teeth. To the axis of this wheel is attached the bent arm of the moon, the other end of this arm serving as a counterpoise to the weight of the moon; this apparatus, turning round with the box or globe, occasions the pinion to be turned by the weight, always hanging perpendicularly, and thereby causing the wheel, with the moon, to move one tooth every day.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

\* \* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

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## DRAMA.

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MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.  
The Use of all New Prints, Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF LONDON, 1810.

(Continued from page 481.)

148. *Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl*; the original Design for a Painting executed on the Great Staircase at Burleigh. T. Stothard, R.A.

THIS is a sketch, but it is of that vigorous class of art that distinguishes those of Rubens, who mostly sketched in oil. The coloring, chiaroscuro, and local tints, are of that brilliant harmonizing nature, that evinces the hand of a master, and the design exhibits the result of deep thinking.

166. *Benevolence*, by H. Corbould; is a well-imagined little picture, well drawn and clearly coloured, but the head of the old man is rather too obtrusive and equivocal; at first sight it is doubtful what it is meant for.

Of 167 and 190, two pictures in the class of historical or fancy works, by Drummond, nothing can be said in their favor; bad grouping, ill coloring, and an affected manner of handling, overpower the real merits they possess. More simplicity, and a little regard for nature, would improve the style of this artist.

The next objects that our slight sketch admits of, are the portraits: among which, most distinguished for grace or dignity of treatment, or excellent coloring, are, 32. *Lord Grenville*, by T. Phillips, R.A. 42. *The Persian Ambassador*, Sir Wm Beechy, R.A. 61. *Lord Castle-reagh*, and 67. *Mr. Canning*, both by T. Lawrence, R.A. 79. *Walter Scott*, esq. author of *Marmion*, &c. 11. *Raeburn.*

80. *A Lady and her Attendant*, W. Owen, R.A. 159. *A Groupe of part of the Baring Family*, T. Lawrence, R.A. 197. *Octavius Gilchrist*, esq. F.S.A. J. Lonsdale. 263. *A Whole Length of a Lady*, A. W. Devis; which, for elegance of attitude, and clearness of tint and coloring, has not often been surpassed. 292. *Sir C. Burrell*, M.P. R.R. Reinagle. 413. *The Marquis of Downshire*, J. Lonsdale; this portrait ranks among the best of the present exhibition, and is at once simple and dignified in character, and vigorous in execution. 401. *Mrs. Owen*. 402. *Children of Lady Mildmay*, by Edridge. 493. *A Nobleman*, J. Northcote, R.A. 505. *J. Elmes*, esq. J. Lonsdale. Among the miniatures, Robertson, Haines, Mrs. Singleton, Newton, Davis, Watts, Pope, and Englehart, are principally conspicuous; the former (Robertson) by his large portraits of Messrs. P. Coxe, Wilkie, A.R.A. and Gwilt, which certainly are among the finest miniatures ever produced.

The landscapes of this year are not very numerous, but of a high class of art. No. 29. *Southampton*, by *Moonlight*, Pether; is a correct representation of the place, and a faithful transcript of a moonlight effect. 44. *Elgin Cathedral*, W. Wilson, is well managed. 52. *Landscape on a Lake, Evening*, P. J. De Loutherbourg, partakes of the usual excellencies of this eminent master's works; as does No. 20. *Landscape, Morning*, by the same. 55. *A Fisherman's Cottage*, by Miss H. Gouldsmith, is a faithful transcript of nature. 85. *Lowther Castle, Westmorland, the Seat of the Earl of Lonsdale*,

Lonsdale; *North west View from Ulleswater-lane, Evening*, J. M. W. Turner, R.A. is one of those enchanting scenes that England alone can boast, executed in a most transcendent style of effect: the same character awaits Mr. Turner's other pieces. No. 115. *The North View of the same House*; and 158. *Petworth, Sussex, the Seat of the Earl of Egremont*; *Dewy Morning*; which even surpasses the others: the mist rising on the lawn in front of the house, is among the happiest effects of Turner's pencil; in fact, the uncommon brilliancy of this charming picture produces the same effect on the neighbouring pieces, as hanging them against the pier of a window through which the sun is shining. 102. *The Entrance to Conway Castle*, Sir G. Beaumont, H. is worthy of the pencil of a professor. 127. *A Landscape, in which is introduced the Story of Diana and Dæton*, A. W. Callcott, R.A. is magnificent in composition, forcible in execution, but partakes too much of an affection of being like some of the old masters rather than nature, which Mr. Callcott must know, from his own former successes, to be the best guide. Under this head, although not in their proper class, must not be omitted the excellent Sea-pieces of Mr. R. B. Hoppner; and one by Pocock, of a *Wreck*, No. 118.

The architectural department of this year is below mediocrity. Mr. Soane has some designs for a theatre, which are not much better than some he has been in the habit of despising; although they possess much positive merit, they are not sufficiently gay and playful for theatrical edifices. Mr. Soane has also some drawings of various parts of the Bank of England as executed, which are appropriate and classical as designs, but not so well drawn as has been usual from his office.

Mr. Gandy's designs for the New Assembly Room, Liverpool, are gay and splendid in selection, and of uncommon beauty in drawing. All the rest, with the exception of a Restoration of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, by R. Smirke, jun. A. are of that common-place description that must be expected to arise from the neglect which this branch of the fine arts is receiving, and has for a long while received, from the Academy. If the Royal Academy will thus suffer the genius of their architectural students to run riot, they must not complain of the degradation of the national taste which has ensued.

The sculptures this year are not numerous, but excellent. Flaxman has

some admirable monumental designs and basso-rilievos. Westmacott exhibits some classical productions. Nollekens, as usual, shines in the department of bustos; Bubb has a very good one in marble of Lord Nelson; and Bacon, an elegant figure of the late Mr. Pitt, and some good busts. The Honourable Mrs. Damer has an admirable head of a Muse, in bronze.

On the whole, judging from the present Exhibition, the progress of the British school may be thus estimated:—To be retrograde in grand historical and poetical composition; to be increasing in correct drawing and chaste coloring; eminent in portrait; and beyond competition in landscape. In sculpture, rather pretty than grand; and in architecture, absolutely fallen from the "high estate" the other of the sister arts would warrant.

The friends of brilliant talents and amiable manners and disposition, will lament to hear of the premature death of that able and eminent artist, Lewis Schiavonetti: a pleurisy put an end to the days of this important man (to the arts) in the zenith of his fame. His works are well known, and will immortalize his name. His etchings for Blair's Grave; his head of Blake, after Philips's picture; are wonders in the style he adopted: his Death of Tippoo Saib, and other large plates, with an almost innumerable collection of the most tasteful book-prints ever executed, are among the works of this lamented artist. He was employed till just before his death, on an engraving from Stothard's well-known picture of the Pilgrim's Procession, from Chaucer, which he has left unfinished. Some authentic particulars of his life, and a list of his principal works, shall be given in our next Number.

The London Architectural Society have just published another volume, a Selection from the Essays read before them; containing, one on Taste, by Jos. Woods, jun.; on Bridge-Building, by James Savage; and on Foundations, by James Elmes: also an Essay on the Doric Order, with plates, by Edmund Aikin. They shall be noticed next month.

No. I. of "The Fine Arts of the English School," is just published, which shall also receive due attention at the same time.

Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Boydell and Mr. Wilkie, and Mr. Burnet, for publishing, by subscription, an Engraving from the celebrated painting of the Blind Fidler, by Wilkie; to be executed in the line manner by Burnet.

Two highly-finished engravings of the

[July 1,

Interior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, combining precision of perspective representation with that species of effect most characteristic of that celebrated and interesting specimen of the florid Gothic, and on a scale sufficiently large to admit of much detailed architectural information, from drawings by Mr. John Morton, jun. are nearly ready for publication.

The British Institution has awarded the premium of 100 guineas to Mr. B. R. Haydon, son of Mr. H. bookseller, of Plymouth, for the best historical picture this year. The subject is, the Death of Dentatus.

#### CHALCOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 482.)

According to the promise in the last Number, a few additional particulars are given of the Society for the Encouragement of the Art of Engraving. The professed objects of this patriotic society, are to restore the art of engraving to the rank which it ought to hold among the fine arts; to the protection of living artists; and to the production of future excellence in the same line. The committee of managers are, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart. (who is also treasurer), Sir Mark Sykes, bart. Sir Abraham Hume, bart. Sir Thomas Bernard, bart. Wm. Smith, esq. M.P. Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. J. P. Anderdon, esq. Thomas Hope, esq. In addition to our former intelligence, it is intended that each plate, after having produced the limited number of one thousand impressions, shall be absolutely destroyed, by which means the true tone and vigor of the engraving will be preserved. Also, an establishment is to be formed, to which every engraver may send his works for exhibition and sale, thus facilitating his own interests, and the views of such subscribers as may wish to select an artist for employment. Prospectuses and shares may be had, at Messrs. Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane; Drummond, Charing Cross; Hamnersleys, Pall Mall, bankers; of any of the before-mentioned committee; and of Mr. Cromeck, secretary to the society, 64, Newman-street, Oxford-street. The following extracts from their memorial to the noblemen and gentlemen who patronize the institution, will serve to shew its objects and tendency:

"For some years past, national patronage

seems to have neglected the superior walks of this art, leaving the engraver, however enlarged his views or his talents, to practise in a narrow field, where his powers are circumscribed, and he can reap but little profit and no reputation. If he occasionally produces a large work, which may be supposed to have given proper scope to his mind, it is generally some slight engraving done in haste at a small expence. Perplexed with absurdities, and seeing nothing before him but sorry prospects, the engraver is not only disappointed in his views of that independence to which every liberal art has an attachment and just claim, but his proper feeling of ambition, which alone can make him serviceable to his country's reputation, is mortified, disgusted, and at last exhausted. Thus the higher walk of engraving gradually becomes deserted, and without the immediate interference of the public-spirited amateurs of England, this nation is in danger of losing the reputation it has acquired through the productions of Strange, Woollett, and Bartolozzi. Such a reflection too, is more particularly mortifying, and it is hoped will more immediately excite the spirit of the country, when it is well known, that it is not only the fashion among all ranks in France to form extensive collections of prints, but that the French government has directed one of the best parts of its ambition to the cultivation of the fine arts, and has employed engravers in all parts of Europe to enrich its galleries and museums."

The forwarding the views of the Chalcographic Society appears to be an act of national consequence, and of first-rate importance to the encouragement of the arts of design, and will doubtless receive that encouragement its liberal plans deserve; and every lover of his country's fame and arts, will lend assistance to its infant endeavours to obtain the following sound national objects:—1st. A rescue of the nobler province of the art of engraving in this country from total degradation and decay; 2dly. A most desirable rivalry of the French, who are growing as ambitious in arts as they are in arms, and would fain get the start of us in every race for renown; 3dly. The permanent advancement of the art, by means of its national museum and school, which will give it at once improvement, stability, and dignity; and, 4thly. The comfort and support of helpless old age, and objects not only dear to the hearts and habits of Englishmen, but expressive of the true effects of polite art, which never proves its influence so finely as in the perfection of the social feelings. We cannot close this article without entreating our readers to give the society's plan and address a careful reading.

VARIETIES

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.**Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE sixth portion of the History of Leicestershire, comprising the Hundred of Guthlaxton, almost all the copies of which were destroyed by the fire at Messrs. NICHOLLS's, is nearly reprinted, and may be expected to appear in July. The hundred of Sparkenhoe, which will complete the work, is also in great forwardness.

PROFESSOR DUGAID STEWART, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish a quarto volume of Moral Essays.

Mr. BELOE has put to press a fifth volume of his Anecdotes of Literature.

The second volume of The Artist is completed, consisting, like the former, of Essays on Subjects of Science and the Arts, chiefly written by men of eminence in their respective professional studies.

The History of the National Debt, in one volume octavo, a posthumous work of the late Mr. J. J. GRELLIER, so well known to the generality of our readers by his various writings on different branches of political economy, will be published next month.

Mr. GRANT, author of Institutes of Latin Grammar, has made considerable progress in preparing for the press, a comprehensive work on the English Language, which will be found to combine several new and important practical advantages.

Mr. W. MOORE, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in a state of forwardness, a Treatise on the Doctrine of Fluxions, with its application to all the most useful parts of the true theory of gunnery, and other very curious and important matters relating to military and naval science. The fluxions will be preceded by such parts of the science of mechanics as are necessary for reading the work without any reference to other authors.

The first volume of the Theological works of Mr. ARCHIBALD M'LEAN, one of the pastors of the Baptist church, Edinburgh, which, from the unexpected demand, the proprietors were under the necessity of reprinting, is now finished, and ready for delivery. Volumes 5th and 6th, containing the Paraphrase and Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, will be immediately put to press, and the subsequent volumes will be published as speedily as possible. The whole, when finished, will consist of eight or

nine handsome volumes duodecimo. A new edition of his Treatise on the Apostolic Commission, is also just published.

The Rev. H. H. BABER, of the British Museum, has just published a new edition of Wiclf's Version of the New Testament. Prefixed to this most ancient English Version of the New Testament, are Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Wiclf; and an Historical Account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures previous to the fifteenth century; embellished with an elegant portrait.

A new edition of Dr. LAMONT's Sermons, on the most prevalent vices, is in the press, and will appear early in August.

Mr. FOWLER, of Winterton, has completed fac-simile engravings of the principal Mosaic Pavements which have been discovered in the course of the last and present centuries, in various parts of Great Britain: and also, engravings of several subjects in Stained Glass in the windows of the cathedrals of York, Lincoln, &c. the whole executed on twenty-seven plates; and each impression accurately coloured after the original subject of the respective plates.

The author of *Nubilia*, is about to commence a periodical work, entitled the *Contemplatist*; a Number of which will be published every Saturday.

The Rev. THEOPH. ABAUZIT, has in the press, an edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, in the French language; the gospels, epistles, and psalms, are taken from the edition of Geneva, in 1805.

A romance in three volumes, under the title of the *Spectre of the Mountain of Grenada*, will be published early in the ensuing month.

The Rev. SAMUEL ELSDALE, curate of Surfleet, near Spalding in Lincolnshire, has nearly ready for publication, a small volume, under the title of *Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell*, a poem, with other pieces, with additions and emendations.

The Rev. I. SPENCE, late curate of Spalding in Lincolnshire, has upon the eve of publication his *Farewell Sermon*, on taking leave of that parish.

A new edition of DUGDALE's Warwickshire, with the additions of Dr. THOMAS, and a Continuation to the present time, is now preparing for the press by some Warwickshire

Warwickshire antiquaries, who have collected much original matter of local interest and historic importance from various private repositories hitherto unexplored. The work will be comprised in three volumes folio; and, in addition to such of the original subjects as must necessarily be re-engraved, will be embellished with select views of the most interesting objects of architectural and antiquarian curiosity in the county.

Mr. TURNER, of the Middle Temple, is preparing a new work on Conveyancing, to consist of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illustrations; and a practical introduction on the language and structure of Conveyances.

Mr. JOSEPH HARPUR has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on the Principles of Philosophical Criticism, applied to poetry.

A third and last volume of the Temple of Truth, under the title of Additional Studies, is in the press.

The Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, commonly called the Persian Prince, in Asia, Africa, and Europe, during the years 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802, written by himself in the Persian language, and translated by CHARLES STEWART, esq. are preparing for publication.

The History of Lincoln, with an Appendix, containing a list of the members returned to serve in parliament, will speedily be published in a duodecimo volume.

Mr. Toy has in the press, a work on Scripture Geography, containing a description of the most distinguished countries and places noticed in the Holy Scripture, with a brief account of the most remarkable historical events connected with the subject, intended to facilitate the study of the sacred writings.

A new edition of Bishop Earle's Microcosmography, is in the press. This curious and entertaining volume was originally printed in 1628, and contains a variety of allusions illustrative of the manners of that age.

The Norrisian prize in the University of Cambridge, is this year adjudged to HENRY JEREMY, B.A. of Trinity College, for his Essay on the Connection of Learning and Religion.

By an accurate calculation, it appears that, in the course of the last year, Great Britain produced 600,000 packs of wool, each weighing 240lbs.

A correspondent gives the following improved method of preparing phosphorus bottles. The phosphorus being care-

fully dried by filtering paper, cut a thin slice, divide it into as many pieces as can expeditiously be done, and introduce each piece into a small bottle, with as much lime as will surround it. Lime slaked in the air, and submitted to a strong red heat in a black-lead crucible for twenty minutes, is in a good state for the purpose. The bottle when full may be exposed, corked, to the radiant heat of a fire, till some of the pieces of phosphorus have assumed an orange tint. It will then be ready for immediate use. But the heating is not necessary, if the bottle is not wanted for immediate use, and it will continue longer in a serviceable state. In using the bottle the mouth should be closed as soon as the match is withdrawn. Bottles thus prepared continue serviceable four or five months, though very frequently used.

Mr. YEATES has been for some time employed in collating the manuscripts brought from India to England by the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, and presented by him to the University of Cambridge. From the account given of them by Mr. Yeates, the following particulars are extracted:—These manuscripts are chiefly biblical, and are written in the Hebrew, Syriac, and Ethiopic, languages: the Hebrew manuscripts were obtained from the black Jews, who have had settlements in India from time immemorial. These Jews differ in many respects from those of other countries, and bear evident marks of being descendants from those ancient dispersions we read of in sacred history. They call themselves Bene Israel; they have the Hebrew Pentateuch, but scarcely know of any other books of Scripture. A copy of the Hebrew Pentateuch, written on goatskins, and found in one of their synagogues, is in the Buchanan collection. The Syriac manuscripts were collected from the Syrian Christians in Travancore and Malayala, where a race of Christians had existed ever since the apostolic times: and the native Indian Christians bear the name of Christians of St. Thomas to this day. They have the Bible, and other books, not in our canon, extant in the Syriac language; and theirs is perhaps the purest of all the versions of Scripture now known. There is in Dr. Buchanan's collection, a copy of the Bible, containing the books of the Old and New Testament, with the Apocrypha, written on large folio vellum, and in the ancient or Estrangelo character, and which was a present to the doctor from Mat

Mar Dionysius, the archbishop of the Indian church. But though all these MSS. were brought from India, some were written at Antioch, in Mesopotamia, and in other parts of Syria, Asia, and Africa. The Hebrew Pentateuch already mentioned, being probably one of the oldest MSS. extant, is a curiosity of the highest value and importance. It is written upon a roll of goat-skins, dyed red, and was found in the record-chest of a synagogue of the black Jews, in the interior of Malayala, in 1806. It measures in length forty-eight feet, and in breadth about twenty-two inches, or a Jewish cubit. The book of Leviticus, and most parts of Deuteronomy, are wanting. The original length of the roll was not less than ninety feet, as appears from calculation, and it is properly Morocco, though now much faded. In its present state, it consists of thirty-seven skins, contains one hundred and seventeen columns of writing, perfectly clear and legible, and exhibits a noble example of the manner and form of the most ancient Hebrew manuscripts among the Jews. The columns are a palm broad, and contain from forty-five to fifty lines each. Some of the skins appear more ancient than others, and it is evident, from a bare inspection, that they were not all written at the same period, or by the same hand.

**THE DROUGHT.**—About twenty years ago, SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS published a dissertation, in which, arguing from the analogy of Nature, he conceived it in the power of man to regulate the weather to certain extents. Nature, he remarked, provides high mountains and the innumerable spiculae of leaves and grass, as means by which the electricity of the atmosphere and the clouds is regulated. Droughts arise when these, from an accidental absence of rain or moisture, cease to be good conductors, and a rainy season is a consequence of these becoming too powerful as conductors. Hence mountains, trees, and vegetation, increase the quantity of rain in all countries, and the cause and effect alternately interchange. Hence too the immutable sterility of certain districts of Africa and Asia; and hence likewise the changes which have been observed to take place in the fertility of countries. All the peculiar phenomena of Peru, and other countries, may also be referred to the same causes. The practical deduction which Sir Richard Phillips made from this reasoning was, that man, by means of very high metallic conductors, may be

able so to affect the electricity of the clouds as to produce the same effects as Nature produces from the action of mountains and the points of trees, leaves, and vegetables; and he submitted the idea to the notice and adoption of patriotic and philosophical governments. The idea of regulating the weather may, on a superficial view, appear to be a very bold one; but when it is considered that man triumphs over the seasons, and subjects Nature in many other respects to his rule, an artificial means of affecting the clouds ought not to be considered as impossible; and the notion deserves to be re-considered on account of the immense value and great importance of the objects in contemplation.

The following curious circumstance respecting the toad, is communicated by a correspondent to Nicholson's Journal: "A person," says he, "in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, who manufactures brown paper, informed me, while I was observing his people at work, that he had frequently placed a toad amidst a pile of sheets to be pressed, and always found it alive and well on taking it out, though it must have sustained with the paper a pressure equivalent to several tons; but a frog could never survive the same degree of pressure. I sought a long time for a toad to see the experiment myself, but was unable to find one till after the men had left work."

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, accompanied by Mr. HENRY HOLLAND, and Mr. RICHARD BRIGHT of the University of Edinburgh, has sailed from Leith for Stromness; whence they proceed to Iceland, in a vessel from London. The object of this arduous undertaking is to explore a part of that inhospitable country, which nevertheless, in the circumscribed state of our commerce, is well worth the attention of Great Britain. In return for our coarse fabrics, we might procure from it such articles as Iceland, with proper management, would yield in great plenty, such as fish, oil, feathers, and sulphur, the scarcity of which last article is such as to have already attracted the notice of parliament.

At a late meeting of the Society of Arts, a premium of fifty guineas was awarded to Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of John-street, Spitalfields, for a highly ingenious fire-escape, which promises to be of great utility in decreasing the number of personal accidents which are so frequently occurring in cases of fire. This contrivance consists of a curious yet simply-constructed ladder, or rather

three ladders, so combined as to admit of their being slid out, like the tubes of a pocket telescope, to the height of from forty to fifty feet, if required; carrying up, at the same time, a box to receive females or children, or small valuables, while the less timid can descend the ladder. This box, by means of a chain and pulley, worked by the people below, descends to the ground, where being instantly unhooked, another box is sent up while the first is emptying. All this is performed in about two minutes. This apparatus is erected on a carriage with four wheels, nine feet long and five wide, furnished with the usual apparatus and harness for yoking a horse to it, for the more speedy removal to the scene of danger.

Mr. KNIGHT, in his Report of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, mentions an improved method of cultivating the alpine strawberry. The process consists of sowing the seed on a moderate hot-bed, in the beginning of April, and removing the plants, as soon as they have acquired sufficient strength, to beds in the open ground. They will begin to blossom after Midsummer, and afford an abundant late autumnal crop. Mr. K. thinks, that this strawberry ought always to be treated as an annual plant.

Mr. de Luc has invented a machine which he denominates the Electric Column, and which, by some of our natural philosophers, is considered the most important discovery in the science of electricity since that of the Voltaic pile. He is preparing an account of it for publication.

#### RUSSIA.

The cranium of a horned animal, the race of which seems to be extinct, has been recently dug up near Minava. From the description given of this part of the skeleton, the animal must have been at least ten or twelve feet long. The horns, which are attached to the head and have partly passed into a fossil state, far exceed in size those of the oxen of the present day. They are a foot and a half in circumference at the root, and two feet and a half long. It was hoped that the entire skeleton would be recovered; but on further search, two teeth only were found. Foreign naturalists are of opinion, that this head must have belonged to the race of Urus or Aurochs, mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries, and which some even suppose still to exist in the mountains of Siberia and in the forests of Poland.

#### SWEDEN.

FAHLUN has lately witnessed an incident which partakes of the romantic. In opening a communication between two mines, the corpse of a miner was found in complete preservation, and in a soft state, being impregnated with the vitriolic water of the mine. When exposed to the open air, it became stiff. The features were not recognized by any person present, but tradition had preserved the recollection of the accident by which he had been entombed more than half a century ago. All farther enquiry was dropped, when suddenly a decrepid old woman advanced upon crutches, and discovered that the deceased was a young man to whom she had been engaged by promise of marriage fifty years before. She threw herself on the body of her lover, and bedewed it with tears, at the same time thanking Heaven for having once more granted her a sight of the object of her affection before she descended to the grave. The contrast between these persons, one of whom had been so long buried and yet retained the features of youth, while the other was bowed down by the weight of years, may be more easily conceived than described.

#### GERMANY.

An officer in the Bavarian service, who had made a variety of experiments to ascertain the ingredients used in the composition of the Greek fire, while recently engaged at Munich in an analysis for that purpose, was, by the explosion of the article he was decomposing, propelled through the window, with his arms torn off, and his face so dreadfully burnt, that he expired a few minutes after being taken up.

The following account of the present state of the universities, and other seminaries of education in the new kingdom of Westphalia, has been published: The universities of Halle, Göttingen, Helmstadt, Marburg, and Rinteln, contain 1207 students. There are besides in the kingdom 52 gymnasia or classical schools, at which are educated 6851 children. The inferior schools, at which are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, amount to 3600, and are attended by 253,338 children of both sexes. In each of the two cities of Brunswick and Magdeburg, there are thirty-five public institutions for every branch of education, besides private seminaries. In the public schools, the hours of teaching are

so arranged, that the children who attend them are generally able to earn their livelihood in the intervals. On a moderate computation, there is a teacher for every fifty children throughout the kingdom.

**FRANCE.**

The archives of the different states brought from Ratisbon, Rome, and Vienna, to Paris, are to be deposited in a new building erected on purpose for them, to be called the Palace of the Archives of the Empire. The arrangement will include three divisions, French, German, and Italian. All the papal archives, including the different documents relative to the donations of Constantine and other emperors, are now on their way from Rome to Rheims.

The repairs of the church of St. Genevieve, lately the Pantheon, are continued with activity. The pavement of black and white marble, in compartments, is begun. The repairs and embellishments of the subterraneous church, destined to the interment of eminent men, will soon be completed. At the entrance of this vault are the tombs of Rousseau and Voltaire. The towers of this church, which, during the revolution, were almost entirely demolished, will be rebuilt as speedily as possible.

**ITALY.**

LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who possesses a fine villa in the vicinity of Rome, and devotes his attention to the arts and sciences, has recently made some valuable discoveries. Several houses belonging to the ancient Tusculum have been discovered, in which have been found, besides various pieces of furniture, seven large statues, one of them a Muse of singular beauty. The Roman antiquaries estimate this treasure at 22,000 rix dollars.

**AFRICA.**

In addition to the circumstances already detailed respecting the late earthquakes at the Cape of Good Hope, the following particulars are communicated in a letter, dated Cape Town, January, 1810. "My last letter was principally about earthquakes, which have been repeated almost every day since the 4th ult. During the last week we have had five or six shocks, but none except the three on December 4, and two since, have been violent. The Dutch inhabitants begin to console themselves with the idea that the noises we hear are thunder, although not a cloud is to be seen in any part of the sky. These earthquakes have greatly reduced the value of houses, most of which in the

colony are more or less damaged. In every part of the settlement the shocks have been experienced, in some slightly, in others in a more violent degree. Salt water has been thrown up in places at the distance of three or four miles from the sea, without leaving any appearance of springs or openings in the soil. In other parts, where the soil is black, as low down as our wells have been dug, several spots of white sand, about six feet in diameter, and generally of a circular form, have been thrown up, evidently in union with water, which immediately subsided. Springs of water have also burst out in many parts of the colony where there never were any before. A waggon, which came into Cape Town two days ago, sunk to the top of the wheels in a quicksand, which is thrown up in the middle of a road that was before as hard as a rock. If these are the only effects that will be produced by such subterraneous convulsions, we have great reason to be satisfied with the result, since our climate appears to have been greatly ameliorated by them. Ever since the first shocks, we have experienced cool pleasant weather, and have been free from those violent winds, which at this season of the year, usually prevailed three days out of seven. During the last month, which is our Midsummer, the thermometer has seldom been higher than 72°, and the barometer has varied between 29.30 and 30.15. Our winter passed with only one storm of thunder and lightning, and that by no means violent. The first winter of my arrival (1808,) I believe we had thunder two or three times a week, for five weeks successively. If, as some philosophers assert, electricity be the cause of earthquakes, may it not also account for the absence of thunder and lightning, which we have experienced during the last winter?"

**AMERICA.**

Steam has been applied in the United States, to the purposes of inland navigation, with complete success. The passage-boat between New York and Albany is 160 feet long, and wide in proportion, with accommodation for 100 passengers; and the machine which moves her wheels is equal to the power of 24 horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler, 8 or 10 feet in length. Her route is 150 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, and sometimes in so little as 32 hours when the wind is fair; light square sails are employed to increase her speed.

**PROCEEDINGS**

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

**M**R. DAVY, in his analytical experiments on phosphorus, says, the same analogies apply to this substance as to sulphur. Common electrical sparks, passed through phosphorus, did not evolve from it permanent gas; but when it was acted upon by the Voltaic battery of 500 plates, gas was produced in considerable quantities, and the phosphorus became of a deep red brown colour, like phosphorus that had been inflamed and extinguished under water. The gas examined, proved to be phosphuretted hydrogen; and the light of the Voltaic spark in the phosphorus was at first a brilliant yellow, but as the colour of the phosphorus changed it appeared orange. From certain experiments, Mr. Davy supposes that phosphuretted hydrogen contains a minute proportion of oxygen, and consequently that phosphorus likewise may contain it; but the action of potassium on phosphorus itself furnishes more direct evidences of the circumstance. One grain of potassium and one grain of phosphorus were fused together: they combined, with the production of the most vivid light and intense ignition. During the process  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a cubical inch of phosphuretted hydrogen was evolved. The phosphuret formed, exposed to the action of diluted muriatic acid over mercury, produced  $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a cubical inch of phosphuretted hydrogen. In a second experiment, one grain of potassium was fused with three grains of phosphorus, and a quarter of a cubical inch of phosphuretted hydrogen was generated during the ignition. But from the compound exposed to muriatic acid, only  $\frac{2}{10}$ th of a cubical inch could be procured. It is not easy to refer the deficiency of phosphuretted hydrogen in the second case to any other cause than to the supply of oxygen to the potassium from the phosphorus; and the quantity of phosphuretted hydrogen evolved in the first case, is much less than could be expected, if both potassium and phosphorus consisted merely of pure combustible matter. The phosphoric acid, formed by the combustion of phosphorus through a crystalline solid, may contain water. The hydrogen evolved from phosphorus by electricity proves that this must be the case; and, though the quantity of hydrogen and oxygen in phosphorus may be exceedingly small, yet they may be sufficient to give it peculiar characters; and till the basis is obtained free, we

shall have no knowledge of the properties of the pure phosphoric element.

In considering the states of the carbonaceous principle in plumbago, charcoal, and the diamond, Mr. Davy notices the experiments of Messrs. Allen and Pepys, which have proved that plumbago, charcoal, and the diamond, produce very nearly the same quantities of carbonic acid, and absorb very nearly the same quantities of oxygen in combustion. "Hence it is evident," says Mr. Davy, "that they must consist principally of the same kind of matter; but minute researches upon their chemical relations when examined by new analytical methods, will, I am inclined to believe, shew that the great difference in their physical properties does not merely depend upon the differences of the mechanical arrangement of their parts, but likewise upon differences in their intimate chemical nature. From the experiments mentioned, the professor infers that in plumbago the carbonaceous principle exists merely in combination with iron, and in a form which may be regarded as approaching to that of a metal in its nature, being conducting in a high degree opaque, and possessing considerable lustre. Charcoal appears to contain a minute quantity of hydrogen in combination. Perhaps the alkalies and earths produced during its combustion, exist in it not fully combined with oxygen, and hence it is a very compounded substance, though in the main it consists of pure carbonaceous element. The experiments on the diamond render it probable that it contains oxygen, but the quantity must be exceedingly minute, though perhaps sufficient to render the compound non-conducting: and if the carbonaceous element in charcoal and the diamond be considered as united to still less foreign matter in quantity than in plumbago, which contains about  $\frac{1}{20}$ th of iron, the results of their combustion will not differ perceptibly."

In his experiments on the decomposition and composition of boracic acid, Mr. Davy had noted in a former paper that it appeared to be decomposed by Voltaic electricity, a dark-coloured inflammable substance separating from it on the negative surface. He now attempted to collect quantities of it by means of the battery of 500 double plates, and an olive-brown matter immediately began to form on the negative surface, which gradually increased in thickness, and at last

appeared almost black. It was permanent in water, but soluble with effervescence in warm nitrous acid. When heated to redness upon the platina it burnt slowly, and gave off white fumes, which slightly reddened moistened litmus-paper, and it left a black moss, which, when examined by the magnifier, appeared vitreous at the surface, and evidently contained a fixed acid. In another experiment the boracic acid, heated in contact with potassium in a gold tube, was converted into borate of potash, at the same time that a dark-coloured matter, similar to that produced by electricity, was formed. Thus the evidence for the decomposition of the boracic acid is easily obtained, but the synthetical proofs of its nature involve more complicated circumstances. Mr. Davy found that, when equal weights of potassium and boracic acid were heated together, there was a most intense ignition before the temperature was nearly raised to the red heat; the potassium entered into vivid inflammation when it was in contact with the boracic acid. When this acid had been heated to whiteness, before it was introduced into the tube, and powdered and used while yet warm, the quantity of gas given out in the operation did not exceed twice the volume of the acid, and was hydrogen. He only used twelve or fourteen grains of each of the two substances in this mode of conducting the experiment; for when larger quantities were employed, the glass tube always ran into fusion from the intensity of the heat produced during the action. In many experiments in which he used equal parts of the acid and metal, he found that there was always a great quantity of the former in the residuum; and by various trials he ascertained that twenty grains of potassium had their inflammability entirely destroyed by about eight grains of boracic acid. For collecting considerable portions of the matters formed in the process, he used metallic tubes furnished with stop-cocks, and exhausted after having been filled with hydrogen. When tubes of brass or copper were employed, the heat was only raised to a dull red; but when iron tubes were used, it was pushed to whiteness. In all cases the acid was decomposed, and the products were scarcely different. When the result was taken out of a tube of brass or copper, it appeared as an olive-coloured mass, having opaque dull olive-brown specks diffused through it: in this way he collected the largest quantities. It appears as a pulverulent mass of

the darkest shades of olive; is perfectly opaque; very friable; and its powder does not scratch glass. It is a non-conductor of electricity. It gives off moisture by increase of temperature, and if heated in the atmosphere takes fire at a temperature below the boiling point of oil, and burns with a red light, and scintillations like charcoal. The phenomena of its combustion are best witnessed in a retort filled with oxygen gas. When the bottom of the retort is gently heated by a spirit lamp, it throws off most vivid scintillations, like those from the combustion of the bark of charcoal, and the mass burns with a brilliant light. A sublimate rises from it which is boracic acid. In oxymuriatic acid gas, the peculiar inflammable substance occasions some beautiful phenomena; when brought in contact with the gas it instantly takes fire and burns with a brilliant white light, a white substance coats the interior of the vessel, and the substance itself is found covered by a white film, which, by washing, affords boracic acid, and leaves a black matter behind. The properties of this matter are enumerated; and the inference drawn is, that it is different from any other known species of matter, and is the same as that procured from it by electricity: thus is established the decomposition and recombination of the acid. From other experiments it would seem that boracic acid consists of one part of inflammable matter and 1·8 of oxygen, and the dark residual substance, supposing it to be simply the inflammable matter combined with less oxygen than is sufficient to constitute boracic acid, would be an oxide consisting of about 4·7 of inflammable matter to 1·55 of oxygen. Mr. D. likewise thinks that the combustible matter obtained from boracic acid, bears the same relation to that substance as sulphur and phosphorus do to the sulphuric and phosphoric acids; but it is still a question whether it is an elementary body, the pure basis of the acid? or whether, like sulphur and phosphorus, it is compounded? There are many circumstances which favor the idea that the dark olive substance is not a simple body; its being non-conducting, its change of colour by being heated in hydrogen gas, and its power of combining with alkalies; for these properties, in general, belong to primary compounds that are known to contain oxygen. Some of this olive inflammable matter he treated in a different way, and the result led Mr. D.

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to suppose, that in it the basis of boracic acid exists in union with a small portion of oxygen. "From the colour of the oxides," says Mr. D. "their solubility in alkalies, and from their general powers of combination, and from the conducting nature and lustre of the matter produced by the action of a small quantity of potassium upon the olive-coloured substance, and from all analogy, there is strong reason to consider the boracic basis as metallic in its nature, and I venture to propose for it the name of Boracium."

In experiments made upon the fluoric acid, the professor obtained an inflammable chocolate-coloured substance; but as he had acted only on very small quantities, he was not able to gain decided evidence that the inflammable part was the pure basis of the fluoric acid; but with respect to the decomposition of this body by potassium, and the existence of its basis, at least combined with a smaller proportion of oxygen in the solid product generated, and the regeneration of the acid by the ignition of this product in oxygen gas, he has no doubt whatever. The decomposition of the fluoric acid by potassium, seems analogous to that of the acids of sulphur and phosphorus. In neither of these cases are the pure bases, or even the bases in their common form, evolved; but new compounds result, as in one case sulphurets and sulphiter, and in the other phosphurets and phosphites, of potash are generated.

Mr. Davy is less confident respecting the decomposition of the muriatic acid. We shall mention one of his experiments on it. When a piece of potassium is introduced into the substance that distils over during the action of heated sulphur upon oxymuriatic acid, it at first produces a slight effervescence, and if the volume of the potassium considerably exceeds that of the liquid, it soon explodes with a violent report, and a most intense light. He endeavoured to collect the result, which he was able to do with a quarter of a grain, but in this small quantity he could not ascertain that any gaseous matter was evolved; but a solid compound was formed of a very deep grey tint, which burnt, throwing off bright scintillations when gently heated, which inflamed when touched with water, and gave most brilliant sparks, like those thrown off by iron in oxygen gas. Its properties differed from those of any compound of sulphur and potassium, but whether it contained the

muriatic basis, must be still a matter of enquiry.

Mr. Davy infers, that the experiments detailed in this elaborate paper, offer some new views with respect to the nature of acidity. All the fluid acids that contain water, are excellent conductors of electricity. When he first examined muriatic acid in its combinations, free from moisture, he hoped he should be able to decompose them by electricity; but there was no action without contact of the wires, and the spark seemed to separate no one of their constituents, but only to render them gaseous. The circumstance likewise applies to the boracic acid, which is a good conductor as long as it contains water; but which, when freed from water, and made fluid by heat, is then a non-conductor. The alkalies and earthy compounds, and the oxides, as dry as can be obtained, are non-conductors when solid, but if rendered fluid by heat, they become conductors. In mixing muriatic acid gas with carbonic acid, or oxygen, or hydrogen, the gases being in their common states, as to moisture, there was always cloudiness produced, which was owing to the attraction of their water to form liquid muriatic acid. On fluoric acid gas no such effect was occasioned, which might be supposed to shew that the hydrogen, evolved by the action of potassium upon fluoric acid gas, is owing to water in actual combination with it, like that in muriatic acid gas, and which may be essential to its elastic state; or the moisture may be in that state of diffusion, or solution, in which it exists in gases in general.

"The facts advanced in this lecture," says the author, "afford no new arguments in favour of an idea to which I referred in my last communication—that of hydrogen being a common principle in all inflammable bodies, and except in instances which are still under investigation, and concerning which no precise conclusions can as yet be drawn, the generalization of Lavoisier happily applies to the explanation of all the new phenomena. In proportion as progress is made towards the knowledge of pure combustible bases, so in proportion is the number of metallic substances increased; and it is probable that sulphur and phosphorus, could they be perfectly deprived of oxygen, would belong to this class of bodies. Possibly the pure elementary matter may be procured by distillation, at a high heat, from metallic alloys,

alloys, in which they have been acted upon by sodium, or potassium. As our inquiries at present stand, the great general division of natural bodies is into matter which is, or may be supposed to be, metallic and oxygen; but till the problem concerning the nature of nitrogen is fully solved, all systematic arrangements made upon this idea, must be regarded as premature."

Mr. Davy, in the course of the lecture, noticed an experiment of Dr. Woodhouse, in which the action of water caused the inflammation of a mixture of four parts of charcoal, and one of pearl-ash, that had been strongly ignited together, and the emission of ammonia from them: in repeating the process, he found that by cooling the mixture out of the contact of nitrogen, no ammonia was

formed, and infers, that this substance owed its existence to the absorption of atmospherical air by the charcoal. "Potash," says he, "or pearl-ash, is easily decomposed by the combined attractions of charcoal and iron; but it is not decomposable by charcoal, or, when perfectly dry, by iron alone. Two combustible bodies seem to be required by their combined affinities for the effect; thus in the experiment with the gun-barrel, iron and hydrogen are concerned. I consider Homberg's pyrophorus as a triple compound of potassium, sulphur, and charcoal, and in the process the potash is probably decomposed by two affinities. The substance is perfectly imitated, by heating together ten parts of charcoal, two of potassium, and one of sulphur."

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Monthly Minstrelsy, a periodical Work in twelve Numbers, containing short Essays in Poetry and Music. Written and composed by T. D. Worgan, Author of Rouge et Noir de Musique, or Harmonic Pastimes. 1s. 6d.*

Of this periodical work we have, as yet, seen but one Number. The present is prefaced by thirty-two lines in heroic measure, tributary to the fame of Lord Nelson, but for which, we are afraid, the hero of Aboukir, were he living, would not feel over grateful. These lines are succeeded by what Mr. W. calls a sonnet; it consists of a succession of notes intended for a melody, and applied to "What bard, O Time, discover," in the *Duenna*. These, and a single page of a sonatina, furnish out the Number now lying before us of the "Monthly Minstrelsy." From certain circumstances within our knowledge, we are inclined to think that Mr. T. D. Worgan is a son of the late excellent musician Dr. Worgan. But these circumstances, as our readers will conclude, have no connection with the contents of the pages we are now contemplating. From them we do not pretend that we should ever have traced the descent.

*Twelve Rondos in a new Style. In imitation of Waltzes. Composed for the Piano-forte by F. Lanza. 4s.*

This is the second book of rondos written by Mr. Lanza on the present plan. We approve the idea. Whatever produces variety, without confounding

the species, is, in our opinion, eligible and praise-worthy. The present pieces are rondos in the measure and style of waltzes; and they so blend the characters as not to destroy distinction, or confuse the critical ear. It is but candid to add that they possess much evidence of taste and fancy, and merit the attention of the musical public.

*Favourite and popular Airs from eminent Foreign Masters, arranged for two Flageolets or Flutes, and inscribed to W. Hunter, esq. by J. Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodies. 3s.*

These airs are twenty-four in number, and form eight divertimentos. They are obviously selected with a view to the accommodation of the tyro on the instruments for which they are arranged, yet are chosen with taste and discernment. They will be practiced by almost every one with pleasure, and by none without improvement.

*La Chasse et Rondo Militaire, avec Accompagnement de Violon ou Flute, et Basse (ad libitum.) Composés et dediés à Melle Jeans par I. Mugnier. 5s.*

The genius and taste exhibited in this publication demand critical acknowledgment. Many of the passages are of a novel cast, and the general effect is so far above mediocrity, as to ensure public approbation. The accompaniment is arranged with judgment, and the whole construction is demonstrative of the real master.

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*"Blithe were the Hours;" a favourite Song, sung with the greatest Applause by Mrs. Asbe, at the Bath Concerts. Composed by the late Mr. Rauzzini. 1s. 6d.*

The late ingenious Mr. Rauzzini, among all his numerous vocal compositions, has scarcely left a more pleasing proof of his powers in the production of easy, natural, and familiar melody, than in the little sample now before us. The ideas are attractive and connected, and the whole wears the aspect of cultivated taste and real genius. The words are by Mr. W. Bennett, and are far from being destitute of poetic spirit.

*"Farewell ye Lasses blithe and fair;" a Ballad, written by Peter Pindar, esq. Composed and dedicated to Miss Mein by John Paddon. 1s.*

Mr Paddon, though not perhaps wholly unqualified for the province of ballad melody, does not, by the present specimen of his talents, authorize us to say that he is adequate to the task of coping with Peter Pindar's poetry. All that he has here done towards propriety, is the furnishing a lame imitation of the Scotch style; and all that he has effected in the way of taste or fancy, will, we apprehend, be lost upon the generality of hearers: we candidly confess it is lost upon us.

*Marche, Menuet, et Gavotte, a Quatre Mains, pour le Piano-forte. Composées et dédiées à mi Lady Frances et mi Lady Harriet Somerset, par L. Von Esch. 3s.*

The style of these pieces is familiar and pleasing. Mr. Von Esch has evidently not intended them as great efforts. They however carry the marks of their ingenious author, and will be sure of a welcome reception with hearers of taste and judgment.

*No XV. of Handel's Overtures, arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute and Violin, by J. Mazzinghi. 3s.*

The present Number of this useful work contains the overture to *Theodora*, the second overture to *Semele*, and the overture to *the Water Music*. The address with which the arrangement is conducted, and the taste and good management displayed in the accompaniment, render this number every way wor-

thy of the foregoing specimens of Mr. Mazzinghi's high qualification for this undertaking, and are calculated to support the credit the publication has already attained,

*The much admired Castanet Dance, performed by Monsieur Vestris and Signora Angiolini, in the favourite Ballet of *Don Quichotte*, composed by F. Venna, and arranged as a Rondo by F. Lanza. 2s. 6d.*

This dance occupies six pages, and is comprised in one movement. The passages are, however, so judiciously varied as to render the whole perfectly free from any thing like tedium; and the digressive strains are too analogous to the subject matter to divert the ear from what in a rondo should always constitute the centre of attraction,

*Number III. of the Lyrisk, consisting of Country Dances, Reels, and Waltzes. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, Harp, or Violin, by J. Parry. 1s.*

This Number contains eighteen little pieces, intended as pleasing trifles; and such we are enabled to pronounce them. For the first stage of practice they will be found very useful, and are particularly calculated to attract the juvenile ear.

*"Hope;" selected from Essex's Op. 8. Composed for, and inscribed to, the Ladies of Mrs. Sala's Seminary, (Winchester House.) 1s. 6d.*

This air is of an easy and agreeable cast. The passages are in general smooth and flowing, and the accompaniment is tasteful and ornamental. With the symphonies we are much pleased. The placing the words of the second verse immediately under those of the first, is convenient and politic, and cannot but facilitate the execution with those who have not previously studied the poetry.

*"The Merry Beggars;" a much admired Dance, inscribed to the Duke of Clarence. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by J. Ringwood. 1s. 6d.*

This little exercise for the piano-forte, will not fail to please the generality of practitioners. The passages are so well disposed for the juvenile hand, that they must blend improvement with pleasure.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1810.*

**T**HE periodical propensity to migration is beginning to shew itself amongst the more opulent inhabitants

of the metropolis. It may here be considered as constituting the fashionable epidemic of the present season of the year.

year. This *domiphobia*\* may be opposed to the hydrophobia, inasmuch as a patient affected with the former complaint, so far from betraying any dread of water, is for the most part impelled by an almost irresistible impulse, to places of resort where that element is to be found in the greatest abundance. London, which at other times serves as a nucleus for an accumulated population, seems now to exert a surprising *centripetal* force, by which are driven to a distance from it a large proportion of those inhabitants who are not fastened to the spot upon which they live by the rivet of necessity, or some powerful local obligations. Men whose personal freedom is not in like manner restricted within geographical limits, gladly escape, in the present state of the atmosphere, from the perils, real or imaginary, of this crowded and artificially heated capital :

—pericula mille  
Sevæ urbis.

An already immense and incessantly expanding city, on every side of which new streets are continually surprising the view, as rapid almost in their formation, as the sudden shootings of crystallization, it is reasonable to imagine, cannot be particularly favorable to the health of that mass of human existence which it contains. But it is at least a matter of doubtful speculation how far those maladies, which are attributed exclusively to the air of this great town, may arise from the perhaps more noxious influence of its fashions and its habits. Man is not in so humiliating a degree dependent, as some are apt to suppose, upon the particles that float about him. He is by no means constituted so, as necessarily to be the slave of circumambient atoms. As the body varies little in its heat, in all the vicissitudes of external temperature to which it may be exposed, so there is an internal power of resistance in the mind, which, when roused into action, is in most instances sufficient to counteract the hostile agency of extraneous causes. The reporter has repeatedly been acquainted with the instance of a female patient, who, at a time when she felt too feeble and innervated to walk across a room, could, notwithstanding, without any sense of inconvenience or fatigue, *dance* the greater part of a night with an agreeable partner. So re-

markably does the stimulus of a favorite and enlivening amusement awaken the dormant energies of the animal fibre. Upon a similar principle, they are, for the most part, only the vacant and the indolent, those "niles of the valley, that neither toil nor spin," who suffer in any considerable degree from the closeness of the air, or the changes of the weather. One whose attention is occupied and whose powers are actively engaged, will be found in a great measure indifferent to the elevations or depressions of the thermometer. Leisure, although not the subject, is the principal source of all our lamentations. There is no disquietude more intolerable than that which is experienced by persons who are unfortunately placed in what are called *easy* circumstances. Toil was made for man, and although he may sometimes *inherit* what is necessary to life, he is, in every instance, obliged to *earn* what is essential to its enjoyment. The vapors of melancholy most frequently arise from an untilled or insufficiently cultivated soil.

Although habitual industry is of such indispensable importance to our physical as well as intellectual well-being, it will not be found sufficient to secure the continuance of either without the co-operation of temperance, which indeed is its usual and natural ally.

Temperance ought to be regarded as a virtue of more comprehensive meaning than what relates merely to a salutary discipline in diet. Temperance implies a certain regulation of all the feelings, and a due but restricted exercise of all the faculties of the frame. There is no species of dissipation or exertion in which we may not pass beyond the bounds of a wholesome moderation. A man may be intemperately joyful or sorrowful, intemperate in his hopes or in his fears, intemperate in his friendships or his hostilities, intemperate in the restlessness of his ambition, or in his greediness of gain.

The state of the pulse depends so much upon the *beating* of the passions, that the former cannot be regular and calm whilst the latter are violent and perturbed. The science of medicine, liberally understood, takes in the *whole* of man. He who in the study or the treatment of the human machinery, overlooks the intellectual part of it, cannot but entertain very incorrect notions of and fall into gross and sometimes fatal blunders in the means which he adopts for its regulation or repair. Whilst he is directing his purblind skill to remove or

relieve

\* An extremely well-written and interesting account of the Domiphobia, a complaint which is not even noticed in the scholastic systems of nosology, may be perused in one of the earlier volumes of the Monthly Magazine.

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relieve some more obvious and superficial symptom, the worm of mental malady may be gnawing inwardly and undetected at the root of the constitution. He may be in a situation similar to that of a surgeon who, at the time that he is occupied in tying up one artery, is not aware that his patient is bleeding to death at another.

Without an intimate acquaintance with, or at least a diligent attention to, the intellectual and active powers of man, the physician, from the elevated rank of a medical philosopher, is degraded to that of a mere *fee-taker*, in the profession.

June 22, 1810, J. REID,  
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### GERMANY.

THE three departments into which Hanover is to be divided, are to be called those of the Aller, the Ilmenau, and that of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

### HOLLAND.

The Haerlam Courant of the 9th inst. contained a decree, which appears to be intended to place additional fetters on commerce, extending the limits within which all magazines, depots, or warehouses of colonial produce and English manufactures, are prohibited, from 2000 rods to the distance of 5000 rods from the sea coast.

### FRANCE.

The city of Paris gave a grand fete to Buonaparte and his consort on the 10th inst. on returning from their late tour. It was nearly an exact counterpart of the fete which took place on the 2d of April. Horse-races, lotteries, concerts, balls, and fire-works, were again the leading spectacles and amusements of the day. The decoration which screened the apparatus of the grand fire-works on the Quay Napoleon, evinced much ingenuity. It represented a mountain, the base of which was skirted with rocks, and armed with two bastions, to exhibit the aspect of military work. Higher up was the temple of glory, shaded by oaks and laurels; and on the top, amidst a bower of myrtles and rose-trees, was the temple of Hymen, the paths leading to which were strewed with flowers. A ship, the old emblem of the city of Paris, also formed a part of these decorations.

### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Dispatches have been received from Portugal to the 31st ult. at which date no engagement had taken place between the Anglo-Portuguese and French armies. The latter occupied a right line extending from Salamanca to Truxillo, and the former continue within the Portuguese frontier.

The British force in Cadiz amounts to 7000 men, the Portuguese to 1500, and the Spaniards to 15,000, making the whole 28,500. All apprehensions from the scarcity of water had subsided, a spring having been

discovered equal to the supply of three times the number of the present inhabitants.

General Massena was lately at Valladolid; before he left Salamanca, he published a proclamation, styling himself king of Portugal, and promising on his royal word to drive all the English into the sea in less than three months, and declaring that he will hang every British officer found in the Portuguese service. A large body of French troops appeared a few days since before Ciudad Rodrigo, but they retired on the appearance of an English force.

Massena is to command the 2d, 6th, and 8th, corps. The first is that which is under the orders of Regnier, and has wasted much time in Estremadura without attempting any useful operation; the second is Ney's corps, from 8 to 10,000 of which are sick in the hospitals; and the last, is Junot's, which, although originally comprising 18 or 19,000 men, is now greatly reduced, having lost more than 4000 men before Astorga, &c.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The prorogation of Parliament took place on the 21st, and it was universally expected that Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Gale Jones were to be drawn home from their respective prisons in popular cavalcade, as a means of proving the sentiment of the nation on the power assumed by the House of Commons. Extensive preparations had been made for this purpose; and the following order of procession announced on Tuesday. Six Trumpeters on horseback.—Band of Music, six abreast.—Gentlemen on foot, six abreast.—Band of music, six abreast.—Large dark blue streamer: motto “Hold to the Laws.”—Fifty-two gentlemen on horseback, four abreast.—Sir Francis Burdett, in an elevated carriage, drawn by four horses, supported by six gentlemen on horseback, on each side, bearing white wands; followed by gentlemen on horseback, four abreast.—Carriages to close, to fall in at the end of John-street, Minories. Procession to form on Tower-hill, to proceed up Cooper's-row, John street, America-square, Minories, Aldgate, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Poultry, Cheapside,

Cheapside, St. Paul's Church-yard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, through Picket-street, Strand, Cockspur-street, Haymarket, Piccadilly. The only distinguishing mark to be worn, is a dark-blue favour. Members of the Common Councilmen and Livery of London will join the procession on Tower-hill.—A numerous body of Westminster electors will also proceed from the parish of St. Ann's, Soho, with their band of music, and with the following banners: Sky-blue banner, mottos, "The Constitution." Dark-blue ditto, "Magna Charta." Ditto, "Trial by Jury." Dark-blue streamer, "Burdett and Freedom." They will fall into the procession on Tower-hill.—The Benevolent Society, called the Hope, will join the procession on Tower-hill, with a band of music and banner: mottos, "Magna Charta," on one side; on the other, "Lex, Justitia, et Libertas." The day had scarcely dawned, when the people were in motion—when music was heard in every direction. At the different appointed rendezvous in the several parishes of Westminster, the people began to assemble about ten o'clock, and from thence proceeded to the Tower. Before one o'clock, Tower-hill and all the avenues approaching it were literally thronged. By half-after two the whole of the procession was in readiness to move, and from that moment the most eager expectation prevailed, but which in the end was totally disappointed; for Sir Francis, we understand, yielding to the intreaties of lady Burdett and some friends, was no sooner liberated, than he took a boat, crossed the river, and joining lady Burdett, who was waiting for him, proceeded in his carriage to Wimbledon. Lord Moira was the first who announced this disappointment to the leaders of the procession, by whom it was communicated to the assemblage on Tower-hill; but there was a general indisposition to believe it. Mr. Sheriff Wood having, however, confirmed the intelligence, mingled expressions of surprise and indignation burst from many of the crowd; but the latter sentiment was short-lived; the people feeling that they ought to suspend their judgment until an opportunity was afforded for explanation. At five o'clock, the procession moved from Tower-hill. The phæton, with four horses, provided for Sir Francis Burdett, was empty; and the effect of a procession may be readily conceived where the hero is absent. At the head of the first party of horsemen were the Sheriffs Wood and Atkins, with their followers, mounted, dressed in black. Major Cartwright and Col. Hanger, led other bodies. Colonels Wardle and Bosville, Messrs. Waithman, Quin, Langley, Walker, &c. were also in the procession. The streets through which it moved, were crowded to an excess, and the windows of all the houses were occupied by elegant and well-dressed people. At eight

o'clock, the procession reached the Baronet's house, and filed off by Berkeley-street. The houses in Piccadilly, Haymarket, and the Strand, were illuminated at night; a party, parading the streets, and calling out for lights, and windows were broken where no lights were put up. The exhortations of the sheriffs, whose activity was unwearied, were at length attended with proper effect, and at twelve the crowd dispersed.

On the 21st, the session of Parliament was prorogued, by the following speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that, as the public business is now concluded, he thinks it proper to put an end to the present session of Parliament. We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe by his Majesty's arms, an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world; and which, together with the subsequent capture of the only colonies in the West Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived his Majesty's enemies of every port in those seas, from which the interests of his Majesty, or the commerce of his subjects, can be molested.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.* His Majesty has commanded us to thank you for the liberal and ample supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year. His Majesty deeply regrets the necessary extent of the demands which those services have created; but we are commanded to express to you the consolation which he has derived from observing that the resources of the country, manifesting themselves by every mark of prosperity, by a revenue increasing in almost all its branches; and by a commerce extending itself in new channels, and with an increased vigour in proportion as the enemy has in vain attempted to destroy it, have enabled you to provide for the expenses of the year without imposing the burden of any new taxation in Great Britain; and that, while the taxes which have been necessarily resorted to for Ireland, have been imposed upon articles which will not interfere with the growing prosperity of that country, you have found it consistent with a due regard to its finances to diminish some of those burdens, and relax some of those regulations of revenue which had been felt the most inconvenient in that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty further commands us to return you his thanks for the provision which you have enabled him to make for the establishment of his Serene Highness the duke of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—His Majesty has

[July 1,

has directed us to acquaint you, that Portugal, rescued from the oppression of the enemy by the powerful assistance of his Majesty's arms, has exerted herself with vigour and energy in making every preparation for repelling, with the continued aid of his Majesty's forces, any renewed attack on the part of the enemy; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses which have been experienced, the spirit of resistance against France still continues unsubdued and unabated; and his Majesty commands us to assure you of his firm and unaltered conviction, that not only the honour of his throne, but the best interests of his dominions, require his most strenuous and persevering assistance to the glorious efforts of those loyal nations. His Majesty has commanded us to recommend to you, upon your return to your respective counties, to use your best exertions to promote that spirit of order and obedience to the laws, and that general concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which can alone give full effect to his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty has the fullest reliance upon the affections of his subjects, whose loyalty and attachment have hitherto supported him through that long and eventful period, during which it has pleased Divine Providence to commit the interests of these dominions to his charge. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the law, and in obedience to its authority, is amongst the most important duties which he owes to his people. His Majesty commands us to assure you that he will not be wanting in the discharge of that duty; and his Majesty will always rely with confidence on the continued support of his loyal subjects, to enable him to resist with success the designs of foreign enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution."

Dispatches have been received from Sir J. Stuart, in Sicily, communicating intelligence of the complete reduction of the island and

fortress of St. Maura, to the troops employed against it, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Oswald. The batteries had been opened against the fortress nine days before its surrender. The French garrison consisted of 714 men, who have been made prisoners of war. Major Clarke, of the 35th, was killed, together with one subaltern and twenty-two rank and file; and two field officers, seven captains, two subalterns, and about 133 men wounded.

## AMERICA.

Letters and papers from Boston, were received on Wednesday. The John Adams had not arrived at that date. The intelligence of the seizure of American ships by the French, had produced a strong sensation, and occasioned a difference between Mr. Secretary Smith and Mr. Gallatin, on which, it is said, the president had signified his approbation of the conduct of the latter; and, it was rumoured, that the former would resign, and be succeeded by his opponent.

Government have received dispatches by the Musquito sloop of war from Curacao, announcing that a revolution has been effected in South America, extending from the settlement of Vera Cruz, along the adjacent isthmus, to the southern extremity of the Caraccas. This important event is said to have been effected by an irregular force of between 30 and 40,000 men, which, on the 19th of April last, seized all the public functionaries in the capital, and with the utmost secrecy and expedition, but without bloodshed, forced them on board ship, and it was supposed that their destination was for the island of Cuba. A provisional government was next formed, and a proclamation issued, in which the whole of the inhabitants of the Caraccas declare their independence, and invite the other colonist in energetic terms, to seek protection under the new government. The recent events in Old Spain which induced a belief that the cause of Ferdinand VII. was hopeless, is stated to have led to this revolution, as also a desire to establish a more intimate commercial intercourse with Great Britain than the policy of the mother-country permitted.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

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## BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

**A**CKERLEY Samuel, Liverpool, woollen-drapery. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Orred, Liverpool)

Aldridge Joseph. Nelson square, Blackfriar's road, furrier. (Arrowmith, Devonshire street, Queen square)

Allen J. W. Lambeth, corn-chandler. (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings)

Arrowmith George, Bell Savage yard, money scrivener. (Minton and Townsells, Knight Rider street, Doctor's Commons)

Bainbridge Thomas, Manchester, muslin manufacturer. (Ugwin, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, in the Temple)

Baker John, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, innkeeper. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shephard, Bath)

Barrat Samuel, Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, jeweller. (Burges, Great Portland street)

Bott John, Birmingham, snuffier-maker. (Bodfield, Hinde court, Fleet street, and Maudley, Birmingham)

Bowler William, sen. Castle street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer. (Bennet, Dean's court, Doctor's Commons)

Breamley W. Birmingham, money-scrivener. (Barber, Fetter lane)

Brookes Thomas Banwell, Somerset, tailor. (Harris jun., Bristol)

Browne John, Crosby square, Bishopsgate, money scrivener. (Kearley and Spurr, Bishopsgate)

Burford John, Whitechapel road, glass and earthenware seller. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple)

Burnett

Burnett William, North Petherton, Somerset, baker. Parsons, Bridgewater, and Blake, Cook's court  
Cathell T. New Bond street, watchmaker. (Mason, Foster lane, Cheapside  
Canning Henry, Broad street, merchant. (Shawes, Le Blana and Shawe, Tudor street, Blackfriars  
Carter J. Stockton Durham, dealer. (Sloper and Heath, Montague street  
Christie David, Bradfield, Berks, shopkeeper (Saunders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James street, Bedford row  
Coleman John, Silver street, Golden square, tallow chandler. (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row  
Collett Thomas, Uxbridge, grocer. (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row  
Cook Richard, Little St. James's street, victualler. (Cowburn, Temple  
Cooper Valentine, New Bond street, milliner. (Chambers, Furnival's inn  
Critchley James, Nottingham, draper. (Russel, Lant street, Southwark  
Davies R. Bermondsey, leather dresser. (Humphries and Dunster, Southwark  
Dougan T. Bread street warehouseman. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street  
Dove Richard, Monmouth street, Bedford row  
Duckworth Henry, Liverpool, merchant. (Pritt, Liverpool, and Wilton, Temple  
Duncan W. and A. Liverpool, drapers. (Hurd, Temple  
Dutton J. Hillside, Gloucester, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn square  
Emmett Henry, James and James, Gerard street, Soho, tailors. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden  
Evans Evan, Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Francis, Bristol  
Evered Ambrose, Lower Grosvenor street, wine-merchant, Tooley, St. Martin's lane  
Farral C. Gosport, shopkeeper. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street  
Fea Thomas, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Hull, merchant. (Frost, Hull  
Fea Magnus, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Hull, merchant. (Frost, Hull  
Fea William, Crown court, Threadneedle street, and Hull, merchant. (Frost, Hull  
Frost George, Gateshead, Durham, victualler. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, and Willis, Gateshead  
Fulford John Hafeler, Warwick, miller. (Tidmas, Warwick  
Fuller Richard, Deal, shopkeeper. (Russell, Lant street, Southwark  
Gervach Gottlieb Henry, London street, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street  
Graham Archibald John, Liverpool, master mariner. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Battye, Chancery lane  
Gray Daniel, Long Melford, Suffolk, grocer. (Sewell, Chatteris, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street, Blackfriars  
Grayson Charles, Liverpool, ship-builder. (Blackstock, Temple, and Bardswell and Stephenson, Liverpool  
Hackney Samuel, Dowgate-hill, rag-merchant. (Salver, Aldersgate street  
Harrison Edward, Clifford's inn, merchant. (Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn  
Berron George, Bermondsey street, fellmonger. (Sherwood, Cuskin court, Broad street  
Hewitt D. Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Harvey, Curitor street  
Hoyland Charles, Warrington, druggist. (Blackstock London, and Pritt, Liverpool  
Hunter Andrew, Little Portland street, coachmaker. (A'Beckett and Weale, Broad street, Golden square  
Jackson Samuel, Bermondsey street, woolstapler. (Wright, Dowgate hill  
Kinnear J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southwark buildings  
Klug George, Coventry street, tailor. (Jones and Roche, Covent Garden  
Linford Thomas, Cheapside, silversmith. (Taylor, Old street road  
Lovett J. Colchester, grocer. (Naylor, Great Newport street  
Lowe Richard, Great St. Helen's, broker. (Mason, Foster lane, Cheapside  
Math Joseph, Red Lion Passage, Holborn, potato merchant. (Crolle, Provience row, Finsbury  
Mealey J. Rochdale, Lancaster, ironmonger. (Roffe and Son, Baitlett's buildings  
Moore John, St. John's square, brandy merchant. (Bovill, Bridge street, Blackfriars  
McTaggart Peter, London broker. (Wasbrough, Warrford court, Throgmorton street  
Nelson James, Liverpool, tailor. (Davies, Liverpool, and Meadowcroft, Gray's inn  
Newman W. Southwark, and Poole, Dorset, merchant. (Richardsons, New inn  
Nixon Robert, Sanderbush, Cumberland, horse dealer. (Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook, and Blow, Carlisle  
Oakley J. St. John street, bead maker. (Atkinson, Chancery lane  
Oakley William, William Overend, and William Smith Oakley, Church street, Southwark, wooldaplers, Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street  
Osborne William, Dalby's Terrace, City road, builder. (Annesley and Bennett, Angel court, Throgmorton street  
Parker J. Gunthorpe, Norfolk, merchant. (Ballachey, Capel court, London  
Parker Michael, Ripon, York, shopkeeper. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Powell, Knaresborough  
Parnell William, Southwark, common brewer. (Hall and Drake, Salter's hall, Cannon street  
Peglar Samuel, Newnham, Gloucester, linen draper. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, and Ward, Gloucester  
Perks Samuel, Wavall, Stafford, factor. (Swaine Stevens, and Mapes, Old Jewry, and Whateley, Birmingham  
Picard William, Little Moorfields, breeches-makers. (Young, Vine street, Piccadilly  
Polley John, New Bond street, furniture printer. (Sweet and Stokes, Temple  
Post Waiter, Bristol, carver, gilder, and glass-seller. (James, Gray's inn square, and Cornish, Bristol  
Poulter William, Upper Thames street, wholesale stationer. (Blandford, Temple  
Pownall W. Bristol, dealer. (Gaskell, Lincoln's inn  
Pratt Charles, Long acre, money-scrivener. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho  
Rawfon Epworth, Clement's lane, carpenter. (Noy and Pope, Mincing lane  
Richardson Thomas, Waterside, Halifax, dyer. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn, and Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax  
Roberts William Edward, Liverpool, woollen draper. (Law, John street, Bedford row, and Philips, Liverpool  
Robson George, Lancaster, linen draper. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Smith, Preston  
Rogers John, Strand, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street  
Rose James, sen. and jun., Tooley street, Southwark, provision-merchants. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside  
Rols H. Hull, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn  
Routledge E. sen. and jun., Burrockside, Cumberland, drovers. (Mountey, Staple's inn  
Russell Philip, Sheernes, shopkeeper. (Ifaics, Bury street, St. Mary Axe  
Salter Roger, Bathaston, Somerset, baker. (Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street, and Wingate, Bath  
Say Charles, Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant. (Young, Falmouth, and Reardon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch street  
Scott I. P. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside  
Simpson J. and W. G. Fairman, Old Change, factors. (Pullen, Fore street  
Simpson John, Rols, Hereford, innholder. (Meredith, Robbins, and Tomkyns, Lincoln's inn, and Harvey, Rols  
Smith J. St. John street, lath render. (Lamb, Aldergate street  
Smith William and Joshua, Stapleford, Herts, and Whetstone, Middlesex, timber-merchants. (Giles, Great Shire lane, and Pate, Bury St. Edmunds  
Sparks W. Castle street, Leicestershire, currier. (Bower, Clifford's inn  
Stonebridge William, Colchester, grocer. (Tilson, Chatham place, Blackfriars  
Storey Richard, Clement's lane, tailor. (Bartlett, Lawrence, Pountney lane  
Sutton Edwin, Houndsditch, butcher. (Wilde, Warwick square  
Swain John, Ramsgate, bricklayer. (Wightwick, Ramsgate, and Bigg, Hatton Garden  
Sweeting John, Old Bond street, tailor. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street  
Tabart Benjamin, Bond street, bookseller. (Hannam, Covent Garden  
Taylor William, Clifton, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane  
Thompson John, Philpot lane, provision-broker. (Bulwell, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill  
Tipping George Bew, Wernwood street, merchant. (Lamb, Aldergate street  
Tripp John, Bristol, woollen-draper. (James and Abbott, New Inn, and Clark and Son, Bristol  
Trott Dionyius, Old Change, calico printer. (Wilde, Jun., Little street, Falcon square  
Ward William Jessup, Market street, St. James's, victualler. (Wade-Watkins Thomas, Plymouth dock, tavern keeper. (Wade-Watkins and Park, Prince's street, Bedford row, and Rogers, Plymouth  
Whels Thomas, and George Owen Tuke, Bankside, Southwark, timber merchants. (Surman, Golden square  
Whitman L. Market street, Newport market, provision-merchant. (Chahor, Crispin street, Spitalfields  
Whitteman W. Lynn, Norfolk, printer. (Vandercom and Collyns, Bush lane, Cannon street  
Wightman J. George street, Foster lane, haberdasher. (Hartley, Red Lion square  
Woodward Thomas, jun., Rye, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Giles, Great Shire lane, and Pate, Bury St. Edmund's  
Wyllie Joseph, Copthall court, provisioner. (Barry, Threadneedle street

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abney R. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, brick maker, July 11  
Agar M. City Chambers, ship-owner, June 23  
Anderson 4 G

Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants. June 26  
 Bacon James, Deptford, victualler, June 23  
 Ball J. Adam street, Adephi, auctioneer, June 9  
 Bannister W. Romford, baker, July 14  
 Barrett W. Broad street, merchant, June 2  
 Bateman J. Red Cross street, Southwark; J. Bateman, Wike, Yorkshire, and W. Bateman, North Bierley, York, woollen-manufacturers. June 18  
 Beets'n Henry Grundy, Gray's Inn square, merchant, June 30  
 Belcher J. Lamb's Conduit street, merchant, June 2  
 Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen and woollen-draper, July 5  
 Billing J. Ravensthorpe, woolcomber, July 13  
 Bishop S. Cheltenham, haberdasher, July 10  
 Bloom Daniel, Norwich, merchant, July 7  
 Bond Thomas, New Sarum, Wilts, clothier. July 5  
 Bottomley Samuel, Salford, Lancaster, liquor merchant, July 11  
 Bowman J. Water lane, brandy merchant, June 30  
 Braddon William, Polperro, Cornwall, shopkeeper, July 7  
 Bride E. Fashion street, victualler, June 30  
 Brown Joseph and Jane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fadlers, July 4  
 Bucks G. Cockspur street, tailor, June 12  
 Burges George, Whitecross street, brewer, July 3  
 Burland T. Hungerford, draper, June 30  
 Cafe T. Liverpool, merchant, July 13  
 Chipchase Charles, Bread street, silk mercer, June 30  
 Coats E. T. Massey, and J. Hall, Horninglow, Stafford, brewers, July 7  
 Coldwell T. Wakefield, York, dealer. July 21  
 Cook J. Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer, June 23  
 Cooke John, Liverpool, silversmith, July 2  
 Coulthard J. Bucklersbury warehouseman, June 30  
 Cowles T. Finch lane, Cornhill, painter, July 17  
 Crean E. Margaret street, carpenter, June 30  
 Croft W. Ainsworth, cotton manufacturer. July 12  
 Cuthbert A. and Co. Gutter lane, merchants, August 4  
 Darley Ann, Holborn, victualler, June 23  
 Davenport M. Sheffield, cutler, July 9  
 Davies A. and N. Little Carter lane, warehousemen, June 26  
 Dean Joseph, Birmingham, japanner. July 3  
 Devenish Ann, and Henry Newport, Viller's street, Strand, upholsterers, July 7  
 Dixon William and Henry, Rotherhithe, timber merchants, July 17  
 Dowling Jonathan, Harwich, grocer, July 24  
 Ekins Joseph, Oxford street, cheesemonger, June 26  
 Evans E. Bristol, carpenter, June 18  
 Farbridge R. Paragon place, timber merchant, June 30  
 Fenton John and George Moore, Rotherhithe, ironmongers, June 30  
 Folo W. Cherrygarden street, Bermondsey, timber merchant, May 26  
 Ford Paul Edward, Howland Mews West, hackneyman, June 30  
 Ford S. Birmingham, merchant, June 15  
 Francis Thomas, Goodman and Thomas, jun. Cambridge, merchants, June 29  
 French M. George street, Portman square, wine merchant, July 10  
 Fry R. Lullington, Somerset, banker, June 19  
 Garland Charles Brackley, Northampton, salesman, June 28  
 Gilbert W. Chiswell street, grocer, July 6  
 Gillam T. and W. Weaver, Bedwardine, drapers, July 16  
 Glenton W. Jermyn street, tailor, July 7  
 Goff E. Wellclose square, coal merchant, June 30  
 Goldsmith T. Shoreditch, dealer, June 30  
 Goodwin William, Gosport, grocer, July 2  
 Hale H. and H. Haggard, Kirchin lane, oilman, August 4  
 Halton T. Cottord, Gloucester, merchant, June 18  
 Hamber J. New Road, Ratcliffe Highway, victualler, June 30  
 Harrison J. Southwick, Durham, ship owner, June 14  
 Metherington D. Crosby, Cumberland, drover, June 25  
 Hinde J. C. P. Wyatt and T. Keyte, Horsleydown, lead manufacturers, July 3  
 Mindle John and William, Lawrence Kenyon, and Ashton, Atcham, Shropshire-within, Accington, calico printers, July 2  
 Hockley Arthur Machin, Wickwar, Gloucester, cheesefactor, July 3  
 Motton William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, July 5  
 Holden J. sen. and J. Salford, Lancaster, dyers, June 23  
 Holland P. Leftwich, Cheshire, tanner, June 19  
 Horton W. Knightsbridge, coachmaker, June 26  
 Horley Richard, Epsom, pork butcher, July 9  
 Hounsom J. Fleet street, linen draper, July 7  
 Huggins A. Bristol, cabinet-maker, June 21  
 Jones Humphrey Richard, Type street, Finsbury, seditioner, June 24  
 Jones J. Whitechapel road, cordwainer, June 26  
 Kitching J. Leeds, dyer, July 16  
 Knight John, Lower Clapton, corn chandler, June 23  
 Lautie G. W. Hatton street, merchant, June 26  
 Lee W. A. Sunderland, grocer, June 20  
 Leedham J. Derby, innkeeper, June 27  
 Leo Joseph, Manchester, merchant, June 26  
 Levien S. jun. Barnes, broker, June 26  
 Lewis W. New Bond street, woollen-draper, June 30  
 Little R. and W. Cranston, Hythe and Ashford, linen drapers, June 30  
 Makeham James, Upper Thames street, cheesemonger, July 3  
 Mexted J. Stoney Stratford, victualler, July 10  
 Merryweather Edward, Manchester, cotton-spinner, July 4  
 Mills J. and J. Saddleworth, York, merchants, July 13  
 Mordey R. Bishopwearmouth, ship owner, June 22  
 Mof. David, Ratcliffe highway, linen draper, July 17  
 Nicholson J. High street St. Giles's bookbinder, June 30  
 Nightingale William and George, Lombard street, bakers, June 30  
 Oakley Francis, Hereford, woolstapler, July 7  
 Page John, Bishopsgate street, haberdasher, July 3  
 Pateur J. L. Stoney Stratford, grocer, June 30  
 Peel C. King street, warehouseman, June 26  
 Pierce Thomas, Canterbury, brazier June 30  
 Platt Thomas Diggles, Saddleworth, York, merchant, June 7  
 Price J. Finsbury square, merchant, July 3  
 Raby G. Great St. Helen's Chambers, merchant, July 28  
 Randell J. Birmingham, cotton manufacturer, July 16  
 Rayner John, Thirsk, York, druggist, July 9  
 Reynell Henry, Bristol, linen draper, July 6  
 Richards W. Pendergraft, Pembroke, shopkeeper, June 23  
 Rout R. Minster, Kent, carpenter, July 28  
 Rye W. Oxford street, linen-draper, June 19  
 Sampson Samuel, Bread street, silk-mercier, June 30  
 Sampson Samuel and Charles Chipchase, Bread street, silk mercers, June 30  
 Sampson William, Liverpool, flour-dealer, July 9  
 Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, June 23  
 Seager George Wetherby, Stafford, timber-dealer, July 13  
 Sherwood John William, Newgate street, cheesemonger, July 3  
 Simpson C. Masbrough, York, boat-builder, June 16  
 Sinclair A. Bircham lane, merchant, July 14  
 Sisson John, Lombard street, banker, June 16  
 Skaffe Richard, Liverpool, ironmonger, July 2  
 Slade Thomas Moore, Old Bond street, picture-dealer, June 30  
 Smallwood G. Beech street, Barbican, brass founder, July 7  
 Smith William, Portsea, linen-draper, July 7  
 Spackman J. and J. Jewry street, pewterers, July 14  
 Swaine T. Birmingham, common carrier, June 22  
 Taylor P. Sheffield, screw manufacturer, June 23  
 Thompson A. Birmingham, merchant, June 22  
 Thornton J. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant, June 23  
 Tite T. Daventry, Northampton, auctioneer, June 23  
 Turner George, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper, July 3  
 Turner Henry, St. Martin's-le-Grand, silk manufacturer, June 30  
 Visick Walter, Midhurst, Sussex, draper, July 7  
 Voter G. Charing Cross, haberdasher, July 14  
 Walker W. F. Chatham, linen draper, June 19  
 Wallbatt C. Petworth, Sussex, milliner, June 13  
 Waters B. Finch lane, broker, June 16  
 Watmough Robert, and Robert Williamson, Clapham, Liverpool, ship boilers, June 30  
 Watson J. jun. and J. Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, June 20  
 Watts W. Bristol, hosier, June 20  
 Wheatley J. Mark lane, confectioner, August 4  
 White Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, July 3  
 White T. Chesterfield, bookbinder, July 11  
 Wilby David, Offord, York, cloth manufacturer, June 16  
 Wilton Richard, West Smithfield, tobacconist, June 16  
 Wood Thomas, Hereford, statuary builder, July 3  
 Wood Thomas, Rochdale, Lancaster, stationer, July 3  
 Wright John, Oldham, Lancaster, mercer, July 7

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

EARLY in the morning of Thursday, May 31st, a diabolical attempt was made to assassinate the Duke of Cumberland, while in bed in his apartments in St. James's Palace, by one of his valets or pages, an Italian, named Joseph Sellis; but not succeeding in his purpose, the wretch returned to his own apart-

ment, and cut his throat with a razor. The circumstances were fully investigated by the privy Council on Thursday; and a coroner's inquest was held on Friday, when the depositions of the witnesses taken before Mr. Justice Read were read, and the witnesses were afterwards called before, and questioned by, the jury: —The

—The first affidavit that was read, was that of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, which stated, that about half-past two o'clock on Thursday morning he was awakened by two violent blows and cuts on his head: the first impression upon his mind was, that a bat had got into his room, and was beating about his head; he was soon convinced to the contrary by receiving a third blow; he jumped out of bed, when he received a number of other blows. From the glimmering light, and the motion of the instrument which inflicted the wounds, afforded from a dull lamp in the fire-place, they appeared like flashes of lightning before his eyes. He made for a door, near the head of his bed, leading to a small room, to which the assassin followed him, and cut him across his thighs. His Royal Highness not being able to find his alarm bell, which there is no doubt the villain had concealed, called, in a loud voice, for Neale, his page in waiting, several times, who came to his assistance; and Neale, together with his Royal Highness, alarmed the house.—Cornelius Neale, page to the duke, said, that he was in waiting upon his Royal Highness on Wednesday night, and slept in a bed in a room adjoining the Duke's bed-room. A little before three o'clock, he heard the Duke calling out, "Neale, Neale, I am murdered; and the murderer is in my bedroom!" He went immediately to his Royal Highness, and found him bleeding from his wounds. The Duke told him the door the assassin had gone out at; he armed himself with a poker, and asked if he should pursue him? The Duke replied; No, but to remain with him. After moving a few paces, he stepped upon a sword, and, although in the dark, he was convinced it was covered with blood; it proved to be the Duke's own regimental sword. The Duke and witness then went to alarm the house, and got a light from the porter. The Duke was afraid the murderer was still in his bed-room; the Duke was obliged to lean upon him from the loss of blood, and his Royal Highness gave directions that no person should be let out of the house. They called up the witness's wife, who is the housekeeper, and told her to call Sellis. He then returned with the Duke to his bed room. At that time the Duke was very faint, from the great loss of blood. Upon examining the premises, they found, in a closet adjoining the small room, a pair of slippers with the name of Sellis on them, and a dark lanthorn. The key of the closet was in the inside of the lock, and to his knowledge the key had not been in that state for ten years. He had reason to believe the wounds of the Duke had been given by a sword. Sellis took the Duke's regimentals some time since, and put them back again, but left the sword upon a sofa for two or three days; it was the same sword he trod upon, and it was in a bloody state.—The foreman of the jury asked the witness, if he thought the deceased had

any reason to be dissatisfied with the Duke. He replied, on the contrary, he thought Sellis had more reason to be satisfied than any other of his servants; his Royal Highness had stood godfather for one of his children, the Princess Augusta godmother. The Duke had shewn him very particular favour, by giving him apartments for his wife and family, with coals and candles.—Anne Neale, wife of the preceding witness, and Benjamin Smith, porter to his Royal Highness, deposed, that on being alarmed by Neale and the Duke, they had gone to Sellis's room to call him up; but, on knocking at the door, they received no answer; serjeant Creighton, of the Coldstream Guards, and a party of soldiers, had, by this time, arrived to assist in the search after the supposed murderers, and burst open the door, when Sellis was found on his bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. The jury now adjourned to view the Duke's bed-chamber, which had been carefully sealed up, so that every thing remained exactly in the same state in which his Royal Highness had left it. On a chair beside the bed, lay the night clothes the Duke had on when he was attacked. His shirt was literally steeped in blood. Two cotton night caps which he had on, and a thickly-wadded blue silk bandage with which they were fastened, were cut completely through with a stroke of the sabre. The assassin seemed to have stood rather back towards the head of the bed, which was placed in a small recess, in order to avoid discovery, and was therefore obliged to strike down at the Duke's head in a slanting direction; in consequence of which, the curtains which hung from the top, impeded the action of the sword, and to this alone can his Royal Highness's preservation be imputed; several of the tassels of the curtain were cut off. The sword was a large military sabre of the Duke's, and had been lately sharpened. The whole edge appeared hacked and blunted with the force of the blows. His Royal Highness's shirt was cut through in several places, and a great splinter was shivered from the door, through which he made his escape. Adjoining the room itself, and communicating with it, is the little closet where the murderer secreted himself. There is, in this closet, a small press, in which the bolsters were usually put, and in which he hid himself, as the scabbard of the sabre was found in it. After having inspected this room, the jury proceeded to that of Sellis's; and there a most frightful spectacle presented itself: the body of the murderer lay on a bed of matted blood, in an half-erect posture; a horrid gash extended from ear to ear. The razor with which the fatal deed was perpetrated, lay near him on a chest of drawers; the back of his head reclined upon his watch, which was suspended from the head of the bed; and a basin of blood and water was on the table beside him; his cravat, almost cut to pieces, was found beside the razor,

razor. He was a little sallow man, whose features retained some regularity, even amid the convulsion into which they were distorted. He had on his blue cloth pantaloons, on which his hands, smeared and stiff with blood, were extended, and his grey worsted stockings, but no shoes. On the return of the jury, the coroner stated, that two letters had been found in Sellis's portfolio, addressed to the Duke, and remonstrating on the preference given to Neale. One of them also remarked the difference between the treatment of the pages of the Prince of Wales, and those of his Royal Highness; as the Prince regularly placed his pages inside the carriage, while those of the Duke rode outside. From the testimony of various other witnesses, it appeared that Sellis was so much favoured by his Royal master, that he stood godfather to his last child, and prevailed upon the Princess Augusta to be godmother; since which the Queen and all the Royal Family had noticed the family. There was no proof whatever of Sellis being insane: indeed, his concealment in the closet, subsequent retreat, and ultimate death, are strongly opposed to this belief.—The deposition of Mary Anne Sellis, wife to the deceased, was read: it stated, that he had been walking with her and the children in the Park the day preceding the murder, and appeared usually cheerful. He said he should sleep that night at his room in the palace. She remembered his speaking to his sister, and saying, "Death is a debt which we must all pay, and it matters not when we do it." He advised with her about the dresses which the children should wear on the birth-day.—He was in no pecuniary embarrassment; was a sober and domestic man, never drinking any spirituous liquors even at his meals. The night before, he had made her a glass of brandy and water, but would not taste it himself. He always paid the greatest attention to her, and shewed the most tender fondness for his children. She never saw the most remote system of derangement about him. She remembered his having a dispute with Neale, in consequence of which he was about to leave his Royal Highness's service; but she represented to him the great benefits which his family derived from having coals, candles, and apartments in the palace, and he never mentioned the subject afterwards.—The Jury, after deliberating about an hour, returned a verdict of *felo de se*; and the body of the murderer was accordingly buried at the corner of Scotland-yard.—The Duke, who received six distinct wounds in this atrocious attempt, was removed on Thursday night to Carlton-house, where he continues in a state of gradual convalescence.

## MARRIED.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Reverend George Nowell Watkins, of Froyle, Hants, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Aston, esq. of Bedford-place.—Mr. Wil-

liam Wansey, of Queen-square, to Miss Towgood, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew T.—John Soadby, esq. to Grace Amelia, daughter of the late Robert Williams, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At Northumberland House, Lord John Murray, second son of the Duke of Athol, to Lady E. Percy, youngest daughter of the Duke of Northumberland.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Ely, to Miss Dashwood, eldest daughter of Sir Henry D. bart.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Rowland, son of Thomas Alston, esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Rose, daughter and heiress of the late Jeremiah Milles, esq. of Pishobury, Hertfordshire.—Captain Kater, of the Royal Military College, High Wycombe, to Miss M. F. Reeve, of Fulmer, Bucks.—Mr. Stafford Northcote, of Cheapside, to Sarah, second daughter of Edward Beauchamp, esq. of Paddington.—W. Camac, esq. of Portman-square, to Sarah, only daughter of Wastel Brisco, esq. of Devonshire-place.—Captain Fisher, of his Majesty's ship Race Horse, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, esq.

At St. Martin's in the-Fields, William Augustus Gott, esq. son of the late Sir Henry Thomas G. of Newland Park, Bucks, to Miss Beazley, only daughter of Charles B. esq. of Whitehall.—W. F. Wise, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Fanny, only daughter of W. Grenfell, esq.

At Welbeck Chapel, Sir William Langham, bart. to Miss Augusta Priscilla Irby, only daughter of the Honourable W. H. I.—W. Scott, esq. of the London Glass Works, to Miss Simpson, daughter of the late Alexander S. esq. of the Bank of England.

The Rev. R. Gulch, rector of Seagrave, Leicestershire, to Miss James, of Gower-street, only daughter of the Rev. John J. of Arthuret, Cumberland.

At Wandsworth, John Heyman, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, of East Hill, Wandsworth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Davaynes, esq. to Louisa, youngest daughter of W. Parr, esq. of Norfolk-street.—The Rev. H. Morland, rector of Horsmonden, Kent, to Harriet Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Harriott, of that place.—Sir William Oglander, bart. to Lady Maria Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Euston.—W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. to Miss Julia Fraser Aubrey, only daughter of the late Charles Richard A. esq.

At South Lambeth, John M. George, esq. to Miss Hollaway, of Kennington.

At St. Botolph, Aldersgate, R. I. S. Stevens, esq. of the Charter-house, to Miss Jeffrey, eldest daughter of George J. esq. of Peckham.

At Acton, Edward Wyatt, esq. of Oxford-street, to Mrs. George.

At Clapham, Nathaniel Philips, esq. of Manchester, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Hibbert, esq.

At Greenwich, George Maule, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline Forsyth, youngest daughter of the late George Tarbutt, esq. of Gould-square.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, John Plowes, esq. of Rio Janeiro, to Miss Edwards, daughter of John E. esq. of Pye Nest, Yorkshire.

At Great St. Helen's, Henry Storks, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Miss T. Trundie, daughter of T. T. esq. of Crosby-square.

At Deptford, the Rev. Henry Foster Burder, of London, to Anne, eldest daughter of Joseph Hardcastle, esq. of Ha'cham House.

At St. Andrew Hubbard's, Captain Robert Brown, of the 4th Ceylon Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Webb Anderson, only daughter of James A. esq. of South Carolina.

At St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, Miss Smith, only daughter of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, to Thomas Kennedy, esq. of Charlotte-street.

At Islington, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, son of the late Mr. Peter A. of York, architect, to Miss Wass, daughter of John W. esq. of Islington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. W. Veavers, esq. to Miss M. Eldridge, of Hemmingford Abbotts, Hants.

Major general the Honourable William Mordaunt Maitland, to Mrs. Watherston, widow of Dalhousie W. esq. of Manderston, Berwickshire.

At St. James's, G. Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, to Miss Ann Moseley, daughter of Mr. William M. of Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

John Ronroy Rooper, esq. eldest son of John R. esq. of Abbotts Ripton, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Pott, only daughter of William P. esq. of Gloucester-place.

At Aldgate Church, Lieutenant Percy, of the Cambridgeshire Militia, to Miss Mehala Wade, youngest daughter of Mr. W. of Whepstead, Suffolk.

Charles Chad, esq. eldest son of Sir George C. to Lady Ann Turnour, second daughter of the Earl of Winterton.

At St. Mary-le-bonne, Baron De Roll, colonel of a Swiss regiment in the British service, to Miss Pate, daughter of the late William P. esq. of Epsom.

At Clapham, Nathaniel Philips, esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Hibbert, esq. of Hine-hill, Cheshire.

#### DIED.

In Southampton-place, New-road, Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Chislehurst, in Kent, engraver, brother of Mr. Andrew Wilson, of the Stereotype-office.

In Hertford-street, Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Eatington, Warwickshire.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Reginald Rabett, esq. of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk.

In Upper Brook street, Grosvenor-square, Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, in her own right, widow of the late George Raymond Evelyn, esq. and wife of Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. physician-general to the army: her ladyship is succeeded in title and estate by Lord Leslie, now Earl of Rothes, her son by her first husband; a daughter of whom, some time since, married the son of a nurseryman in the New-road, Paddington; the young nurseryman's wife, her father being an earl, is now, by courtesy, Lady Elizabeth.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Helman, wife of Mr. H. the actor; this lady was daughter of the Honourable and Reverend Frederic Hamilton, a niece of the Duke of Hamilton, and nearly related to several other distinguished families.

In Pall Mall, in his 60th year, the Right Honourable William Wyndham, M.P. for Higham Ferrars. *Further Particulars will be given in our next Number.*

In Seymour-place, Charles Townshend, Lord Bayning, in the 81st year of his age. His lordship was educated at Eton and Cambridge; and soon after he came of age was appointed secretary to the embassy at Madrid, where he resided about five years, and then returning home, was chosen into parliament for the borough of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, which he represented many years, and of which he was, in the year 1807, upon the death of his noble relative, the late Marquess Townshend, chosen high steward. He was successively one of the lords of the Admiralty, one of the lords of the Treasury, vice-treasurer of Ireland, treasurer of the navy, and a member of his Majesty's privy council. In 1797, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bayning of Foxley, in the county of Berks. His lordship, during a long life, had enjoyed uninterrupted health and spirits, and to his last moments his understanding remained unimpaired by age, and unnerved by sickness. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Charles Frederic Powlett Townshend, one of the representatives in parliament for Truro.

In Millman-street, Foundling Hospital, Charles Genevien Louise Auguste Andree Timothée D'Eon de Beaumont, commonly called the Chevalier D'Eon. *Further particulars will be given in our next.*

At Ewell Grove, Henry, second son of Thomas Reed, esq. 16.

In Mile-end-road, Mr. Thomas Newell, late of the 4th Dragoons.

In New Cavendish-street, Simon Fraser, esq. 83.

At Stratford Grove, John Snelgrave, esq. 78.

At Sunbury, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Gilchrist, esq.

At Hanmersmith, Mrs. Wetherell, wife of Thomas W. esq. 67.

In Thornhaugh-street, Dr. Patrick Ivory, formerly in the East India Company's service.

In Golden-square, John Wallis, esq.

At

At Hillingdon, the *Rev. T. Mills*, vicar of that parish, 72.

Near Stanmore, *W. Dawson*, esq. of Paternoster row, bookseller, 66.

In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, *R. Parks*.

In Arlington street, *S. George Caulfield*, esq. 29.

At Brompton, *Sir Wm. More*, bart. 73.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, after a long illness, in his 79th year, *General Hugh Debbig*. He received a regular military education as an engineer at Woolwich, and in 1746, at the early age of 14 years, he, for the first time, saw active service in the expedition against l'Orient, under General St. Clair; he afterwards served in Brabant with the allied army, commanded by his Royal Highness William Duke of Cumberland, by whom, and by Marshal Barthiani, he was much distinguished; and was attached to the staff of his Royal Highness at the battle of Laffeldt; after which he served in Bergen-op-Zoom during the whole of that memorable siege. After the suspension of hostilities, he was one of the engineers appointed to make a survey of the late seat of war. In 1750, he was employed in making a survey and military map of Scotland, and on many other occasions at home, till the year 1753, when he was sent to North America as second engineer in command, and at the siege of Louisburgh particularly distinguished himself. In the following year, he served under the immortal Wolfe, at Quebec, with the same rank, and his talents procured him the friendship and entire confidence of that hero. On his return to Europe, he was employed in several confidential but very important and hazardous missions, which he executed to the satisfaction of his Majesty's government. During the American war he was employed at home in constructing fortifications and making military surveys; and, although he differed with the ministers of the day as to their system of conducting their military operations, yet he was consulted by them on many occasions, on account of his acknowledged merit as an officer, and his superior information with respect to the country and character of the people of America. Soon after the peace of 1783, he retired from public service, and occasionally employed himself in perfecting a system of fortification entirely novel, and peculiar to his extraordinary mind and attainments. Never died an officer more devoted to his king, nor a man more respected and beloved by every one who had the honour of his friendship. He has left three sons, one of whom is now serving in Sicily, as captain of the 44th regiment of infantry.

At his lodgings, in Pimlico, *Mr. Sylvia*, an Israelite, well known for his eccentric disposition. About forty-five years ago he used to attend the Royal Exchange, mounted upon a beautiful charger, with a servant, who held

the horse during the time his master transacted business. The Lord Mayor, conceiving it a nuisance to introduce an animal of that description on the Exchange, one day ordered it to be taken away, and not brought there again, which order was complied with. He lent 500*l.* to Mr. Wilkes, upon his bond, which he afterwards increased, in consequence of non-payment, to 2,000*l.* and the bond was burnt. Mr. Sylvia was the brother of the Jew who was murdered in Garden-row, Chelsea, by his nephew. Through the death of his brother he got about 2,000*l.* He had for some years past been the inmate of a man who took care of him, and whose disposition was in strict unison with his own.

[*Further particulars of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood, whose death was announced in page 499 of our last Number.*—Worn out with the toils and cares of a sea-faring life, his lordship expired just as he was about returning home for the recovery of his decaying health and constitution. Cuthbert Collingwood was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1750; his family is very ancient, and was particularly distinguished in arms, and celebrated by the poets during the wars of the Borderers, in the 16th century. The traditional songs and tales of those wars made a strong impression on the young mind of our hero, as he sought the field of glory at the very early age of 11, although not for the same reason which induced Nelson at that age to adopt the like course, his father possessing a small but competent fortune. Cuthbert received the rudiments of his education from the *Rev. H. Moises, M. A.* After spending six or seven years under the tuition of this venerable master, who died about two years ago, he left his much-esteemed school-fellows, the present *Sir W. Scott*, Judge of the Admiralty-court, and his younger brother, *Lord Chancellor Eldon*, and entered the service in 1761. Like Nelson, he went under the protection and patronage of his maternal uncle, Captain Braithwaite, then commanding the *Shannon* frigate, who died Admiral of the Blue, in his 80th year, in 1805. To this officer he owed his great professional knowledge and skill in all the various branches of nautical science, and with him he continued several years. In 1766, he was a midshipman in the *Gibraltar*, and from 1767 to 1772, master's mate in the *Liverpool*, whence he was taken into the *Lenox*, Captain (now Admiral) Roddam, whose disinterested friendship for him and his family was nobly rewarded by the future conduct of his protégé. Admiral Roddam also took his younger brother, *Wilfred Collingwood*, into his ship, and brought him to the rank of captain, when he died in the *West Indies*, about 1779 or 1780. Lord Collingwood has another brother in the Customs, and two maiden sisters, who still live very retired at Newcastle. By Admiral Roddam Lord C. was introduced to Vice-Admiral Graves, and afterwards to Sir Peter Parker and

and with the former he went in the Preston to America; yet it was not till after he had been fourteen years in the service, that he was appointed fourth lieutenant in the Somerset. In 1776, he went to Jamaica in the Hornet sloop, where he became acquainted with Nelson, then second lieutenant of the Lowestoffe, Captain Locker. This friendship of congenial minds continued the remainder of their lives; Collingwood regularly succeeding his friend Nelson in every appointment and ship which he left in the course of his promotion. From the Lowestoffe, Nelson was taken into the Bristol, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and Collingwood into the Lowestoffe; in 1778, Nelson was appointed to the Badger brig, and Collingwood to the Bristol; in 1779, Nelson was made post-captain in the Hinchinbrooke, and Collingwood in the Badger; in 1780, Nelson was appointed to the Janus frigate, and was again succeeded by his friend Collingwood. On this occasion, Nelson was snatched from the jaws of death by being recalled from the destructive Quixotic expedition to St. Juan on the Spanish main, and Collingwood, whose constitution was less delicate, survived the effects of that dreadful climate, where, in four months, out of 200 men, who composed his ship's company, he buried 180! Of 1800 men, who were sent at different times on this expedition, only 300 ever returned; and many of them, according to Dr. Moseley, were literally devoured by the carrion crows of the country. In August he quitted a station which had proved equally fatal to the other ships that were employed. In December of the same year, he was appointed to the command of the Pelican of 24 guns, but his continuance in that ship was not of long duration; for, on the 1st of August 1781, she was wrecked upon the Morant Key during the dreadful hurricane which proved so destructive to the West India islands in general. The crew were however saved, as well as their commander. It was not long before an opportunity presented itself to resume his station in the service of his country. He was appointed next to the command of the Sampson, of 64 guns, in which ship he served till the peace of 1783, when she was paid off, and he was appointed to the Mediator, and sent to the West Indies, where he again met his friend Nelson, who at that time commanded the Boreas frigate upon the same station. The friendship which subsisted between these two young men, who were hereafter to make so conspicuous a figure upon the great theatre of naval glory, appears from the letters which were written during this period by the latter, to his friend Captain Locker. In one of these, dated on board the Boreas, September 24, 1784, he says, "Collingwood is at Grenada, which is a great loss to me, for there is nobody I can make a confidant of." In another, dated November 23: "Collingwood desires me to say he will write you soon such a let-

ter that you will think it a history of the West Indies. What an amiable good man he is!" Off Martinique, March 5, 1786, he writes: "This station has not been over pleasant; had it not been for Collingwood, it would have been the most disagreeable I ever saw." In this ship, and upon this station, he remained until the latter end of 1786, when, upon his return to England, the ship being paid off, he took the opportunity to visit his native county, and renew his acquaintance with his family and friends, from whom he had been so long separated. In this retirement, after a service of five-and-twenty years, he continued to enjoy himself in Northumberland until the year 1790, when, on the expected rupture with Spain, he was again called into employ in the armament then fitting out, and appointed to the Mermaid, of 32 guns, under the command of Admiral Cornish, in the West Indies. The dispute being however adjusted without hostilities, and no prospect of immediate employment again at sea appearing, he once more returned to his native county, and in this interval of repose formed a connexion with a lady of great personal merit, and of a family highly respectable, Sarah, the eldest daughter of John Erasmus Blackett, esq. one of the aldermen of Newcastle. By this lady he has two daughters; Sarah, and Mary Patience, both living with their mother at Morpeth, the place of his lordship's residence, during the short intervals of repose which he has been suffered to enjoy. On the breaking out of the war with France in 1793, Captain Collingwood was called to the command of the Prince, bearing the flag of Admiral Bowyer, with whom he served in that ship, and afterwards in the Barfleur, until the engagement of the 1st of June, 1794. In this action he distinguished himself with great bravery, and the ship which he commanded is known to have had her full share in the glory of that day; though it was the source of some painful feelings at the moment in the captain's own mind, that no notice was taken of his services upon this occasion, nor his name once mentioned in the official dispatches of Lord Howe to the Admiralty. Rear-Admiral Bowyer lost his leg by the side of Captain Collingwood, yet no epithet of approbation was officially bestowed on the captain of the Barfleur! That any intended neglect of this modest and brave man occurred we have no reason to believe, and how far he was justifiable in resenting the apparent unintentional omission of his name it would exceed our limits in this sketch to inquire. When his Majesty visited the fleet at Spithead, he distributed the gold chains and medals voted to the commanders in that glorious action; but, unfortunately, Collingwood was no longer commander of the Barfleur; he was not present, and received not from the hands of his sovereign that meed of honour which had been wisely and justly awarded to the different

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ferent officers. Lord Howe, indeed, fully sensible of the superior merit of Captain Collingwood, used every means of conciliation in his power; but Collingwood inflexibly resisted the subsequently preferred honour of a medal, and however men may think him somewhat too "jealous of honour" in the first place, it is impossible not to admire the spirit which dictated his refusal, when he declared that he "could never condescend to wear that distinction (the medal) of which he was not deemed worthy by his commander-in-chief; and that he would wait till he should have done something that might entitle him to the honour of wearing it." The battles of St. Vincent and Trafalgar have since proclaimed his merit! Captain Collingwood was appointed to the Excellent, after Lord Howe's victory, and went with Lord Hood to Toulon. From that station he joined Admiral Jervis, and following the manœuvres of his tried friend Commodore Nelson, these two commanders, with the ill-fated Troubridge, contributed to accomplish one of the most signal victories off Cape St. Vincent ever recorded in the annals of naval war. The English consisted of 15 ships, the Spanish of 27; the former had only 1232 guns, the latter 2308; and, notwithstanding this inferiority, four of the enemy's ships were captured, two by Nelson, and two by Collingwood; the San Josef 112, and San Nicolas 80, struck to Nelson; and the Salvador del Mundo 112, and the San Isidro 74, to Collingwood. The prodigies of valour displayed by Nelson and Collingwood on this extraordinary occasion, are well depicted by the former at a perilous moment of the engagement. "The Salvador del Mundo, and the San Isidro," said his Lordship, "dropped astern, and were fired into in a masterly style by the Excellent, Captain Collingwood, who compelled the San Isidro to hoist English colours; and I thought the large ship Salvador had struck; but Captain Collingwood, *disdaining the parade of taking possession of a vanquished enemy*, most gallantly pushed up with every sail set to save his old friend and messmate, who was to appearance in a crippled state." Yet even in this, as in the preceding action, Collingwood was destined to suffer the mortification of not receiving the verbal honours of the Gazette. It was not the fortune of Collingwood, although anxiously desired by both, to accompany his friend to fresh victories at the Nile, and he remained in the painful office of blockading the enemy's ports till 1799, when he was made Rear-Admiral of the White, and in 1801 Rear-Admiral of the Red. In May 1802 he returned to Spithead, and proceeded to his family and friends in Northumbetland. But the period of domestic enjoyment was again very short; and in April 1804 he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and resumed the blockade of Brest with Admiral Cornwallis. The very irksome life of an indolent blockade, always apprehensive that the enemy

may escape, and yet without the hope of his coming to action, can only be understood by those who have spent some time aboard ship in such service. In 1805, however, Admiral Collingwood was called upon to exercise his talents in the blockade of Cadiz, with only four ships, with which he had to deceive the enemy, and impress them with an idea that he had a powerful fleet. This delusion he effected with the happiest result, by means of well-conceived signals from two ships off the harbour to two others at a greater distance. The arrival of Nelson relieved him from the arduous task of watching a fleet of thirty-four ships of the line with only four, and prepared the way for the glorious, but melancholy, battle of Trafalgar, in which twenty-seven British were opposed to thirty-three French and Spanish ships. The particulars of this engagement are yet too deeply engraven in the minds of the public to require repetition here. Lord Collingwood led the van in the attack, and Nelson exclaimed: "Look at that noble fellow! Observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!" Collingwood, enjoying the honour of his situation, with equal spirit said to his captain, "What would Nelson give to be in our situation!" The loss of the Royal Sovereign, Admiral Collingwood, in this action, was 5 officers, 29 seamen, and 19 marines, killed; 8 officers, 70 seamen, and 10 marines, wounded: in all 141. Of nineteen vessels that struck, only three Spanish and one French 74 were sent to Gibraltar; all the others being either burnt, sunk, or run on shore. The humanity and piety of Lord Collingwood after this battle, were not less conspicuous than they were in Nelson; and in his letter to the Admiralty, detailing the particulars of the action, he laments the fall of the commander-in-chief with great feeling. "My heart (said he) is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion on which he fell does not bring that consolation which perhaps it ought." The merit of this official dispatch struck his Majesty, who observed, that "Collingwood's was an excellent letter." The last fact we shall notice, was the Admiral's humanity after the action, to the unfortunate prisoners in shattered vessels, and exposed to a tremendous storm. Lord Collingwood's proposal to the Governor of Cadiz to receive them into hospitals, was most gratefully received; and the Spanish people, in a spontaneous burst of enthusiastic admiration of the English, although their enemies, sent every assistance to the English fleet, in wines, fruit, and refreshments, to comfort the wounded and sick. The well-merited eulogiums which have been pronounced on Lord Collingwood's professional talents

talents are sufficiently known. By Lord Hood it was observed, that "he only wanted the opportunity to prove himself a second Nelson." After the battle of Trafalgar, he was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Red, created Baron Collingwood of Coldburn and Hethpole, in Northumberland, and a grant of 2000l. a year voted to him during his own life, 1000l. to his lady, and 500l. to each of his daughters. During the last five years, he has scarcely ever been on shore; and in one of his letters to a friend, he observes, "since 1793, I have been only one year at home. To my own children I am scarcely known; yet, while I have health and strength to serve my country, I consider that health and strength due to it; and if I serve it successfully as I ever have done faithfully, my children will not want friends." His natural diffidence and unassuming character induced a rather disadvantageous opinion of real merit; he despised ostentation, and evinced a kind of patriarchial simplicity in his whole conduct. To the charitable institutions of Newcastle he has been a most liberal benefactor, and has also subscribed to raise a monument to his master, the late Rev. Mr. Moises. His noble title is now extinct; but the records of his brave achievements and his personal worth, will be handed down to future ages, while naval warfare shall continue to engage the attention of nations; and the names of Nelson and Collingwood be blazoned by posterity, as models of the most heroic and sublime patriotism. A relation of his lordship, the late E. Collingwood, esq. left him his estate worth about 2000l. besides a handsome library. With this addition, it is presumed that his lordship possessed a very ample fortune. The body of the lamented admiral was brought to England in the *Nereus* frigate, and conveyed from Sheerness in the commissioner's yacht to Greenwich. Here it lay in state for some days in the Painted Chamber in the Hospital, and was then deposited in its final resting-place under the dome of St. Paul's, close by the coffin of Lord Nelson; so that it may with truth be said, that even in death these heroic friends are undivided. Lord Collingwood was of middling stature, but extremely thin, and temperate in his general habits; ate always with an appetite, drank moderately after dinner, but never indulged afterwards in spirits or wine. It was his general rule, in tempestuous weather, and upon any hostile emergency that occurred, to sleep upon his sofa in a flannel gown, taking off only his epauletted coat. He would appear upon deck without his hat; and his grey hair floating to the wind, whilst torrents of rain poured down through the shrouds, and his eye, like the eagle's, on the watch. Bodily exposure, colds, rheumatism, ague, all, were nothing to him when his duty called; and to this contempt of personal comfort and indulgence his country doubtless owes the privation of his services,

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at an age which seemed to promise a prolongation of them for many years.]

[*Further particulars of the late Thomas Finch, esq. whose death was announced in page 499 of our last Number.* He was principally educated at Merchant Taylors'-school, and was afterwards Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, where his academical career was marked by the most correct conduct, and considerable literary distinction. The loss of this truly excellent man and accomplished scholar will be long and deeply felt by the select circle of friends, who well knew how to estimate his numerous good qualities. The calmness, resignation, and Christian heroism, with which he met the slow and gradual advances of death, were the best evidences of that genuine piety which happily revolted equally from extreme Calvinism as from Socinianism, and which was founded upon the true and unperverted doctrines of our excellent church, of the truth of which he was thoroughly convinced, as well by his own accurate judgment, as by an extensive acquaintance with the writings of our ablest supporters. In his manners, and in his whole deportment, he never lost sight of that elegant and gentlemanly reserve, which might keep rudeness or impertinence at a distance, but which marked the true gentleman, and evinced a proper self-esteem, and a laudable conscience of that rank, which his birth and talents entitled him to hold in society. In the profession of the law he uniformly proved himself an upright and discreet adviser; a sound and able advocate. In the early part of his career at the Bar, he attracted the peculiar notice and marked attention of Lord Thurlow, whose discernment would, there is little doubt, had he filled the office of Chancellor, have elevated him to a station where his merit would have shone more conspicuously, and his talents have been more diffusely useful. The "Precedents in Chancery," which he edited with considerable care and ability, will not permit his name to be entirely forgotten in the profession. It is much to be regretted, that the weakness of his health, combined with his great aversion to all speculative enterprize, deprived his country at large of that learning, judgment, and eloquence, joined to great political knowledge, which would have done honour to her parliamentary representation. As a scholar, he was highly capable of relishing the beauties and sublimities of those works which are the great standards of classical composition, his grammatical acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages was correct, and his taste perhaps almost too fastidiously refined. The Holy Scriptures formed a favourite branch of his studies, which his experience and skill in the Hebrew language rendered more delightful to him. With the principal modern languages he was well acquainted, and was particularly attached to the German. He conversed in French with great fluency and propriety. The unexampled care and attention

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which he personally bestowed upon the education of his son, proved that he was fully aware of the binding and serious duties imposed upon a parent. The best and only return which that son can make to so tender and dear a parent is, ever to act according to the principles of such a father, and to imitate his correct example, both in his life and in his death.]

[*Further particulars of the late Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. whose death was announced in page 513 of our last Number.* Mr. W.'s mind having taken this early direction, the study of Italian literature became his favorite pursuit, and to his latest hour continued to be his occupation and his solace; but, though thus attached to the literature of Italy, Mr. W. was not regardless of his native land. At a period when it is fashionable to be altogether English, this true patriot felt and avowed his ardent attachment to, and decided preference for, the country of his birth. The first fruits of his genius were offered on the altar of his country; he devoted the earliest efforts of his comprehensive mind to vindicate the injured character, and to enlighten the disputed history, of Ireland. He dwelt with delight on her wild romantic scenery; he loved the generous, though eccentric, character of her children: the native language of Ireland, to his ears, was full of harmony and force, and the songs of her bards filled his patriotic soul with rapturous emotion. He was indeed an Irishman of Ireland's purest times. As a critic and an antiquarian, Mr. W. was equally distinguished: in his masterly delineation of the revival, progress, and perfection of the Italian drama, the muse of Italian tragedy appears with new grace attired in an English dress. As the restorer of this literary commerce between England and Italy, almost closed since the time of Milton, the name of Walker will be added to those of Roscoe and Mathias. The essays on the customs and institutions of ancient Ireland, are written in the true spirit of a native historian; and, as they are eminently useful to the antiquarian, must be singularly interesting to every Irish breast; these, his earliest works, (the offspring of his vigorous mind, at a period when young men are not yet emancipated from the tyranny of pupillage) evince a maturity of judgment, a soundness of criticism, and a range of learning, which would not disgrace the name of the venerable Vallancy. Mr. W. returned from the continent little improved in health, but his mind stored with the treasures of observation: he soon retired from the turbulence of a city life, to the tranquillity and pure air of his romantic villa, under the hills of Wicklow. In this lovely seclusion, where the sublime grandeur of the distant view is finely contrasted by the cultivated beauty of the nearer prospect, he found a situation at once favourable to his invalid state, and in unison with his taste and pursuits, still a martyr to his constitutional ma-

lady,\* he suffered it neither to sour the unchangeable sweetness of his temper, nor to relax the ardour with which he pursued his studies. Though enjoying his seclusion, he was not deprived of the pleasures of society; his solitude was enlivened by the occasional visits of friends, and his connection with the world of letters was kept up by an extensive epistolary intercourse. The literary traveller interrupted his studies to admire the tasteful arrangement of his library, and enjoy the conversation of its elegant owner. This valuable collection of choice and rare books, was, in part, the fruit of his travels and researches, and was enriched by many contributions from his learned friends; it was, in truth, an honorable monument of the taste and learning of its master.† In that liberality of sentiment, and in that polish of manners, which is the natural result of travel, and which an education entirely domestic can seldom supply, as well also as in his literary pursuits, Mr. W. resembled that accomplished nobleman the late earl of Charlemont, whose friendship he enjoyed whilst living, and whose memory he cherished in death; by the side of this enlightened patriot he walked through the fertile fields of Italian literature, and the more thorny paths of controverted antiquities, until the death of that venerable patriot deprived Ireland of her truest friend and brightest ornament. Mr. W. did not long survive; but, after a few years of mingled bodily pain and mental enjoyment, followed to the grave this associate of his literary labours. Mr. W. was in the 49th year of his age when he died, and he breathed his last sigh in the arms of a brother and sister, whose peculiar sorrow seemed equally to defy consolation and description. It will gratify the admirers of Italian literature to learn, that Mr. W. has left them a valuable legacy in the *Life of Tassoni*; which, though without his latest corrections, will add another wreath to the crown which criticism has entwined for the author of the *Memoirs on Italian Tragedy*, and the *Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards*: “*His saltem accremulem donis, et fungan nani munere.*”

\* An acute asthma.

† It is to be lamented that such appropriate memorials of departed genius, should so frequently be violated by the avarice or gothic taste of those into whose possession they come. In the present instance, however, Mr. W.'s valuable collection has descended to a spirit truly fraternal; who, with pious devotion to the memory of a beloved brother, has determined to preserve inviolate the literary treasure.

‡ To this gentleman (Samuel Walker, esq.) we understand, the world will be at a future day indebted for the publication of the interesting journal of his travels, and such other written remains of the late Mr. W. as were in a fit state to meet the public eye.

PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

\* \* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.**  
THE 4th of June, being his Majesty's birth-day, was considered by the committee for establishing the school at Newcastle on the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, as the most appropriate season for laying the foundation-stone of the new building in the Garthheads, to be erected with the money collected for that purpose on the day of jubilee, and to be dedicated to that venerable monarch, who has so munificently patronized this excellent scheme of instruction, and who declared, with great emotion, to the worthy inventor, his earnest wish that every poor child in the kingdom might be able to read the Bible. The ceremony was performed by G. Anderson, esq. the chairman of the committee, who at the same time declared the purpose of the building, and in a short prayer implored the Divine Blessing on the undertaking.

The foundation-stone of a Methodist chapel was laid in Percy-street, Tynemouth, on the 16th of May, and an appropriate and impressive discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Phillips. It is singular that in a place so populous, and of such extensive resort during the greater part of the year, there should never have been a building erected for divine worship.

On the 24th of May, the foundation of a new bridge was laid at Thornton, near Rothbury. On this occasion the Coquetdale Rangers and Percy Tenantry paraded. The Rev. Dr. Watson laid the first stone, and delivered an appropriate prayer; as each stone was laid, the volunteers fired a volley. This bridge is to be built by subscription.

*Married.*] At Bishopwearmouth, T. M. Coppin, esq. of London, to Miss Andrews, only daughter of Newark A. esq.

At Brancepeth, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Bunbury, of the 3d regiment, to Miss Russel, daughter of William R. esq. of Brancepeth Castle.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Cooper, of Clapton, to Miss Carr, eldest daughter of John C. esq.—Mr. E. Ferrand, druggist, of Stockton, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late John Bamflet, esq.

George Espiner, esq. of Redmire, to Miss Bearpark, of Reston, in Wensleydale.

At Newcastle, Captain Thomas Wilson, owner of the ship John, of South Shields, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Oli-

ver.—Mr. William Robson, ship-owner, to Miss Eliza Carnaby.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of T. A. esq.

At Durham, Thomas Richardby, esq. to Miss Marshall.

*Died.*] At Hedleyhope, Mr. George Foster, 95.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn, 84.

At Mordon House, near Sedgfield, Mr. Hixon, 89.

At Benridge, near Morpeth, Mr. William Bower, 75.

At Chester-le-street, Ann, wife of Mr. William Pickering, 34.

At Murton House, Durham, John, son of William Leaviss, esq.

At Shildon, Mrs. Wilson.

At Hexham, Mrs. Mary Kirkley, 87.—Mrs. Tillit, 23.

At Sunderland, Mr. Samuel Powell, formerly surgeon to the Durham militia.—Mrs. Middleton, 33.

At Wingates, Mrs. Jackson, 87.

At Wallington Dove Cot, Eliza, daughter of Mr. T. Johnson, 18.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. George M. ship-owner, 72.—Thomas Sanderson, esq. 52.

At Ovingham, Mrs. Ann Coates, 73.

At Morpeth, Mr. Robert Singleton.

At Wooler, Mr. Archibald Brankston.

At Munchiesknow, Mrs. Jane Burn, 78.

At Stockton, Thomas Burdon, esq. formerly well known on the turf as the owner of the best racers in England.

At Fairl, Mr. John Barron, 75; and the same day, his wife, Mary B. 70.

At Durham, Hester Mary, second daughter of J. Drummond, esq. of Charing Cross, London, 16.—The Rev. J. B. Jackson, minor canon of the Cathedral, and curate of Wolsington, near Stockton.—Mr. Isaiah Brown, 71.—Mrs. Ann Miller, of the Blue Bell Inn.

—Mr. Thomas Watson, 73.—Mr. Thomas Bainbridge, 71.—Mr. John Cockburn, 70.—Mrs. Middleton, 58.—Mr. Robert Chapman, 51.—Mrs. Margaret Stoker.

At Pittington-hall Garth, near Durham, Mr. Joseph Shipley, 37.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Bell.—Mr. Thomas Gowland, shoemaker, a leader and local peacher among the Methodists, 23.—William Cramlington, esq. one of the alder-

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men of the town, 85.—Mrs. Robson.—Mr. Rowland Wheatley, 46.—Miss Bradshaw, 24.—Mr. John Doxford, teacher of the work-house children of North Shields, and who so therly for many years kept the House of Correction at Morpeth, 76.—Mrs. Loggan, 62.—George Foster, esq. youngest son of the late Alderman F.—Mrs. Tooley, 50.—Mr. William Pearson, teacher of mathematics.—Mrs. Sarah Mossman, 88.—Mr. Andrew Bowmaker, 103.—Mr. George Renoldson, ship-builder, 86.—Mr. Thomas Beck, receiver of the duty at this port for coast-lights.

At Berwick, Mrs. Davidson.—Mrs. Deborah Sands, 68.—Mrs. Smith, 31.—Mr. William Davidson, 75.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Workington Agricultural Society offers the following premiums for the year 1810: For the best managed farm, in the hands of a farmer in the county of Cumberland, twelve guineas. The committee or judges appointed, in their adjudication to attend to the soil, husbandry, cultivation, produce, and locality of the same; and particularly to the quantity and excellence of the green crops. The farm to be not less than 80 acres. For the best managed farm, in the hands of a yeoman, occupying his own estate, not less than 30 acres or more than 100, two miles distant at least from a market town, in the county of Cumberland, six guineas; subject to the same rules as above.

A correspondent of the Whitehaven Pacquet suggests that it would be a very great improvement if a new road were made from Whitehaven to Egremont, to commence at or near the top of Poe-street, and to proceed along the meadows with an easy ascent, until it falls in with, and crosses, the old road at Scalegill, winding up the hollow in such a manner as to take it pretty near at a level, and then to take the east side of Brigrig-moor, below the Ore Pits, and with an easy descent, and pretty near a direct line to Egremont Town Head. This, by always going round the hollows in such a manner as to be taken pretty near at a level, might be performed without ever having a rise of more than one inch in a yard. The road would be shorter than at present, and the expence would probably be about three thousand pounds. The road might be continued by Low-mill and Beckermont to Calder-bridge, upon the same plan, if the sums arising from the tolls were sufficient to pay the interest and necessary expences of keeping the roads in repair.

A gentleman near Kendal, who owns a quarry in one of the most mountainous districts, has discovered a substitute for stone-pencils, hitherto used for writing upon slates, which were brought from Holland in abundance, till the late decrees of France were strictly enforced. The Westmoreland-stone is said to be of a superior quality to that from

Holland; and the proprietor has invented a machine for cutting these pencils in a circular form.

*Married.*] At Kirkby Stephen, Edmund S. Gorman, esq. of London, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Munk, house, esq. of Winton.

At Cannobie, Mr. Richards, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Thompson, of Maryport.

At Whitehaven, Captain William Pagen, of the ship John and Joseph, of that port, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Grisdale.

At Hesket, Mr. David Richardson, steward to Sir F. Vane, of Hulton, to Miss Dixon, of Petterel Bank.

At Kendal, Mr. Jacob Bankes, of Keswick, to Miss Margaret Newby.

At Harrington, Captain Craig, to Miss Bowman.

*Died.*] At Keswick, Mrs. Jackson, 30. At Scotby, Mr. Joseph Bond.

At Penrith, Mr. Robert Lamley, 49.—Mr. Jonathan Monkhouse, of Hewton.—Mr. Robert Carmalt, merchant, 46.

At Orton, Mrs. Thornburrow.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Blayklin.—Mr. Wilson, 58.—Mrs. Hodgson.—Mr. John Nicholson, 38.

At Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, Mr. John Hall, 66.

At Hesket, Mr. John Stainton.

At Lowdore, Mrs. Dunelison, 80.—Mrs. Simpson, mistress of the inn at the head of Derwent lake.

At Unthank, near Penrith, Thomas, son of Mr. Joseph Cowper, 18.

At Askrigg, Mr. John Lancaster, 49.

At Hulton, Mrs. Barbara Wright, 87.

At Hail, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Deborah Grave, wife of Mr. Gowan G. 100.

At Stavely, near Kendal, Mr. Anthony Stuart, 67.

At Sella Field, near Whitehaven, Mr. John Taylor, 55.

At Bransly-Garden House, near Whitehaven, Peter Honyman, esq. aged 32, eldest son of Sir William H. bart. Lord Armada, one of the lords of session, in Scotland.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Ann Robinson, 67.

At Casterton Hall, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Agnes, third daughter of W. W. C. Wilson, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Nicholson, formerly of the Grey Goat Inn.—Mrs. Hodgson.—Mr. John Carrick, 49.—Mr. John Mason, 82.—Mr. John Law, 62.—Mr. Adam Thompson, 65.—Barbara, wife of Mr. James Howard, jun.—Sibbald, wife of Mr. James M'Adam, 40.—Mrs. E. Hope, 62.—Mr. Thomas Stanwix, 58.—Mr. John Garret, 43.—Mr. Timothy Wallis, 21.

At Wetheral Shield, near Carlisle, Mrs. Jane Bell, 87.

At Cockermouth, Ann, wife of Mr. John Atkinson.—Mrs. Deborah Bell, 89.—Mr. John Jefferson.

At Maryport, Mr. Thomas Carrick.—James,

son of Captain James Mitchell; and about a week afterwards, Ann, his daughter, 19.

At Workington, Mr. John Adair, 52.—Mrs. Elcott, 84. She laid the foundation of the education of a great many distinguished characters, now scattered abroad in the world; and, in more instances than one, was actually instructress to three successive generations!—Miss Scrugham.

At Whitehaven, Edward Stanley, esq. 83.—Mr. James M'Whan, 41.—Mr. Francis Reed.—Mrs. Grayson.—Mr. Daniel Cottrell, schoolmaster.

At Grinsdale, Mr. Thomas Bowman, 99.

In a garret at Kirklington, near Carlisle, Jeremiah Grahame, aged 78. Though his personal estate amounted to at least 5000l. his annual expences during the last years of his life, did not exceed five shillings; for his victuals were the elemosynary contribution of his relations, and the last coat which he wore, was coeval with his beard, being nearly 60 years old.

At Nealhouse, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Pearson. The deceased had been attending his labourers in the fields three days preceding his death; and being heated by his exertions, on his return home drank a cup of cold water, which, it is supposed, occasioned his death.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A school has lately been established at Bridlington, on the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, and contains already between 70 and 80 boys. Thomas Guy, a boy of the age of 12, the principal monitor in the boy's school, has completely succeeded, in three months, in organizing the above to the satisfaction of those interested in its success.

It may be amusing to the curious in antiquity, to be informed that there was lately found, in digging a grave on the north side of Brotherton church-yard, a mutilated and much decayed pewter chalice, with the lid, which was conjectured, and with some probability, to have been deposited there along with the remains of some person of distinction (perhaps of Lord Clifford or Fitzwalter) who was slain in the neighbourhood of that place, in the civil wars in the year 1461. The fields and neighbourhood of Brotherton afford frequent traces of the events of the above period; for, a few years ago, the iron head of an arrow, nearly in a state of rust, was found in an old wall near the church, which unquestionably was struck there in some of the battles of those turbulent times.

*Married.*] At Acklam, in Cleveland, Thomas Hopper, esq. of Shincuffe Grange, in the county of Durham, to Evereld, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hustler, of Acklam Hall, Yorkshire.

At Bradlington, George Lloyd, esq. to Miss Greame, daughter of John G. esq. of Sewerby House, near Bridlington.

At Hull, the Rev. John Hawksley, of

London, to Miss Anna Rust.—Richard Gibbeson, esq. of Lincoln, to Miss Richardson, niece of Mr. R. of Limber.

At Long Preston, William Geldard, esq. to Miss Abbotson, only daughter of the late Christopher A. esq. of Wigglesworth Hall.

At Hawes, John Hawker, esq. to Miss Pickard.

At York, the Rev. Samuel Hey, youngest son of William H. esq. of Leeds, to Miss Gray, daughter of William G. esq.—William Fowler, esq. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late D. Peacock, esq.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Battye, solicitor, to Miss Elizabeth Hudson.

Joseph Radcliffe, esq. of Milnesbridge, near Huddersfield, to Miss Creswick, daughter of the late Mr. C. of Sheffield.

At Beverly, the Rev. Thomas Allanson, of Market Weighton, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Andrew Reddie, esq. of Red House, Fifeshire, Scotland.

At Pontefract, Joseph Smith, esq. of Manchester, merchant, captain in the local militia, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Cuttle, of South Hiendley.

At Doncaster, Major-general Disney, to Mrs. Sneyd.

*Died.*] At Leeds, Thomas Mathewman, esq. late of Wakefield, 74.—Mrs. Heaton, wife of Mr. John H. bookseller.—Mr. Samuel Spencer.—Mr. Benjamin Smith, 61.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Peterson, wife of Andrew P. esq.

At York, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. George S. apothecary, 75.—Thomas, youngest son of Thomas Norcliffe, esq. 15.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, 81. He served the office of sheriff in 1793.—Mr. Peter Bealby, 70.

At Wheldrake, the Rev. John Dixon, 41.

At Helperby, John Rowlston, jun. esq.;

At Doncaster, Mrs Jackson, relict of James J. esq. 77.—Thomas Dickinson, esq. of Hatfield, 36.

At Todmorden Hall, near Halifax, Anthony Crosley, esq.

At Pontefract, William Hornastle, esq. 89.

At Brockenholme, Richard Waterworth, esq. and at Wressel Castle, his daughter-in-law, Mrs R. W.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The Theatre in Liverpool has lately exhibited a scene of riot and confusion, in imitation of the O. P. disturbances at Covent Garden. The contest is between the half-price audience and the managers. It appears that there has been no half-price in that, as well as in a great number of other provincial theatres, and the H. P.'s have not only adopted the noisy and clamorous proceedings of their prototypes the O. P.'s but have been guilty of destroying the windows, and of various other outrages on different parts of the theatre. The magistrates very properly interfered, and tranquillity has since been restored. The business

ness however is to be further discussed in the court of King's Bench.

*Married.*] At Lancaster, Mr. Joseph Pye, to Miss Agnes Pye, both of Wyresdale, near Lancaster. What was very singular on this occasion, there were twenty persons present who were all of the name of Pye.

John Bateman, esq. of Islington House, near Manchester, to Eliza, second daughter of William Holt, esq. of Rederval's Hall, near Bury.

At Liverpool, Peter Bourne, esq. to Margaret, only daughter of James Drinkwater, esq.—Mr. J. Buckley, of Halifax, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Bramley.—Mr. James Duncan, master of H.M.S. Princess, to Miss Betty Kellwick, daughter of Captain Edward K.

*Died.*] At Preston, Fanny, youngest daughter of the late John Saiterthwaite, esq. of Lancaster, 16.—Mr. Winder, solicitor.

At Bolton, Mr. George Rome, surgeon and druggist, 44.

At Ormskirk, Mr. James Spike, of the Talbot Inn, a man well known to travellers on the north road, and which house he kept upwards of twenty years; esteemed by all for his integrity, mildness of disposition, and his endeavours to please. He was generally known by the appellation of " Honest Jem."

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. James Ridgway, surgeon, of a mortification in the arm, in consequence of opening the body of a man who died of the same complaint.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Russel.

At Levenshulme, Miss Booth, 29.

At Plumington, near Preston, William Hardman, esq. 69.

At Bevington Bush, Mr. Richard Lewis, 73.

At Everton, Mrs. Statham, wife of Richard S. esq. 57.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Miller, 21.

At Manchester, Mrs. Brewer.—Mr. Daniel Wolstenholme.—Mrs. Woolfenden, 35.—Mr. Edward Whittell, 37.

At Ardwick Green, Mr. Thomas Rogers, 88.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Phæbe Heywood, relict of Benjamin H. esq.—Miss Sarah Parks, only daughter of Mr. Peter P. near Oswestry, 24.—Phæbe, youngest daughter of Mr. Allen, 15.—Mr. Joseph Lowe, 55.—Mr. Richard Dobson, 57.—Mr. Patterson, late prompter of the theatre, Liverpool.—Mr. John Jones, 74.—Miss Burrows.—Mrs. Stephenson.—Mr. William Marsh.—Mrs. Nixon, 43.—Mrs. Smith, 72.—Mrs. Ellen Critchlow, 79.—Mr. Holliman.—Mrs. Susannah Brown, 72.—Miss Mary Ann Cowley, 16.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Robert Jones, to Miss Jane Joynson.

Mr. Samuel Holbrook, of Tably, near Knutsford, to Miss Lowe, of Bradwell Cottage, Sandbach.

*Died.*] At Curange, John Procter, esq. 52.—Mr. Samuel Willis, a lieutenant on half

pay, 73. He was found drowned in the Dee, near Chester.

At Chester, Mr. Foepell, of the Commercial Tavern, 71.—Mrs. Parry.—Mr. William Thring.—Mr. William Spencer.—Christopher John Lee Sugg, only son of Mr. Lee S. the celebrated ventriloquist.—Bethia, only daughter of Mason George Folliot, esq. an American loyalist resident in this city.—William, son of Mr. Charles Wright.—Mrs. Ratcliffe.

At Neston, Mr. Thompson, surgeon and apothecary; the death of whose wife and child is mentioned in our last Number.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At South Wingfield, Benjamin Strelly, esq. of Oakerthorpe, to Miss Hopkinson, daughter of Mr. H. of the Peacock Inn.

*Died.*] At Clifton, of a decline, Charles Inglebury, esq. 47.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Dutton.

At Derby, Mrs. Elizabeth Corbett, 89.—Mrs. Etchy, 31.

At Newlands, Arabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Beard, 21.

At Alfreton, Mr. John Spencer, surgeon.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Tomlinson, relict of James T. gent. 89.

At Prestcliffe, near Tideswell, Mr. Robert Goodie, 73.

At Warm Wells, near Ripley, Mrs Bullock, 49.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. C. F. Proctor, chemist and druggist, to Eliza Ann, only daughter of Mr. Joshua Mann, of Stragglethorpe.—The Rev. Lewis Andrews, to Miss Alice Adams.

*Died.*] At East Retford, Mr. Edward Fisher, 62.—Mrs. Nettleship, 68.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Goodburn, 32.—Mr. John Baker, 72.—Mrs. Rose.—Mr. Trustwell.—Mr. J. Bishop, 42; and about an hour afterwards, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dawson.

Near Newark, Mr. John Allwood.

At Red Hill, Mr. James Sisson, 50.

At Mansfield, Mr. Robert Smith, 21.—Mr. Thomas Lancashire.

At Shelford, Mrs. Jallend.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, in consequence of many severe wounds received in different actions, Captain James Hall, R.N. 34.

At Tollerton, Mrs. Margaret Pacey, 96.

At Bingham, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. John Walter, A.M. rector of that parish, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Nottingham and Leicester.—Mrs. Oldfield.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Aswardby, R. Ker, esq. of Hull, to Miss Jemima Brackenbury, daughter of R. B. esq. of the former place.

The Rev. Edward Theed, of Quidenham, Norfolk, to Miss F. Phillips, second daughter of Joseph P. esq. of Stamford Baron.

At

At Louth, W. Harvey, gent. to Miss White, 22. At Spalding, Lieutenant Allenby, of the South Lincoln militia, to Miss Betham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. B. surgeon.

*Died.*] At Grantham, at the house of Dowager Lady Whichcote, Harriet, wife of Jas. Atty, jun. esq. of Esk Hall, Yorkshire, and daughter of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Answarby, 21.

At Alford, Mrs. Ellis, relict of the Rev. William E. 71.

At Lincoln, Miss Colton, daughter of Mr. Alderman C.—Mrs. Martin.—Mrs. Bean, of the Bull's Head Tavern.—Thomas Preston, esq. one of the aldermen of this city.—Robert Lowrie, esq. 70.

At Willoughton, Mr. John Strawson, 69.

At Askham, Mr. W. Scrimshaw, 65.

At Frieston, Mr. Saywell.

At Pinchbeck, Mr. Henry England, 56.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Cawkwell.—Mrs. Clough, 57.—Mr. Booth.—Mrs. Sawyer, 36.

At Boston, Miss M. F. Hodgson, daughter of the late George Fitzwilliam, H. esq. of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire.

At Louth, while on a visit to her grandfather, Miss Scott, of Hull, 20.—Mrs. Mary Sherwood, 82.—Mrs. Mahitabel Carter, a maiden lady 68.—Mrs. Greenwood, of Brackborough, 63.—Mrs. Parker, 84.—Mr. George Maddison, 99, father of Martin M. esq. banker, of Southampton.

At Harmston, Mrs. Anson, 94.—Mr. Checkley.

At Sutterton, Mr. Maltby, of the White Swan Inn.

At Waddingham, near Brigg, Mrs. Bowerbank, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Grimsby, at the advanced age of 103, Mr. John Campbell. He had been gardener in the family of George Tennyson, esq. nearly 80 years, a period of service perhaps unequalled.

At Sleaford, aged 51, Mrs. E. C. Brooke, relict of Lieutenant B. of the Royal Navy. Her death was occasioned by her clothes having caught fire eight days before, during which time she languished in the greatest misery. And also, at Sleaford, her sister, Miss Harriet Brooke, 43.

At Winterton, in the 94th year of his age, William Feanby. He retained all his faculties to the last: taught a school; could write the Lord's Prayer on a paper the size of a sixpence; and wrote a hand that would be taken for a boy's of 17. He had engraved his own grave-stone, and had his coffin in his own house. He had no one to live with him, and refused to live with his son, who had long wished him to let his wife attend him.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Brewin, son of Robert B. esq. to Miss H. Pagett, daughter of T. P. esq.

*Died.*] At Lutterworth, Mr. Thomas Hawks, 72.

At Leicester, Mr. John Wilson, son of Mr. W. surveyor, of Doughty-street, London.—Mr. T. Bellamy, youngest son of the late Mr. Alderman B.—Mr. Daniel Dunneley, many years a schoolmaster of this town.—Mr. James Collison, 72.

At Enderby, George Freer, gent. 74.

At Sileby, William King, esq. formerly a captain in the Leicestershire militia, 37.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Comberbatch, attorney, of Eccleshall, to Miss Sarah Proud, second daughter of Mr. P. surgeon, of Bilston.

At Norbury, Mr. R. Parton, surgeon, of Eccleshall, to Miss Turner.

At Shuttington, Richard Henry Crossier, M.D. to Lucy Anna, fourth daughter of John Roby, esq. of Ancote Hall, near Tamworth.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the Rev. John L. formerly of Paston, Northamptonshire, 76.—Mr. Hubbard.—Mr. J. Dugmore, 77.

At Madeley, Mrs. Edmunds, relict of Mr. E. printer.

At Maple Hays, near Lichfield, Frances, relict of John Furnivall, esq.

At Etruria, Mrs. Birch, wife of E. J. Birch, esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Vaughan, 20.—Mr. John Perks, attorney.

At Gnosall, Mr. James Bennett, 36.

At Combertord, Mrs. Egleston.

At Stone, Mrs. Catherine Hilditch, 76.—Mr. George Hulme, 78.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Symonds, widow of Mr. Wm. S. formerly supervisor of excise at Derby, 73.

At Brewood, Mrs. Smith, 69.

#### WARRICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birbury, Captain William Parker, R. N. to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.

At Birmingham, the Rev. Wm. Bosworth, to Miss Smith, daughter of W. Smith, esq. banker.—Mr. George Richards, to Miss Chippendall, daughter of Mr. C. of Soho.

*Died.*] At Green Bank, near Birmingham, Mr. Wm. Mobbs, 63.

At Hatton, Miss Madelina Wynne, youngest grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Parr.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Kindon.—Mrs. Bayley, 86.—Mr. Benjamin Davis.—Mr. Hartcop, 81.—Mrs. Mary Ethell, 26.

At Eastington, Evelyn Shirley, esq.

At Lapworth, Eliza, wife of the Rev. James Way, rector of Adwell, Oxfordshire.

At Kingsbury, Mr. John Pemberton, 76.

At Harper's Hill, Mrs. Webster.

At Hockley, John Gibbons, gent. 71.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Eld, 53.

At Foleshill, Mr. Joseph Eld, 66.

At Warwick, Mrs. Williams, 75.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Edward Stanley, rector

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rector of Alderley, Cheshire, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. Oswald Leycester, rector of Stoke, in this county.

At Wem, George Neville Adams, esq. of London, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of George Walford, esq.—Wm. Jones, esq. banker, of Bridgenorth, to Miss Davies, daughter of Mr. D. of Broseley.

*Died.*] At Whitechurch, the Rev. Coventry Lichfield, D.D. late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, rector of Boyton, Wilts, and vicar of Honnington, Warwickshire.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Hedges, printer, 49.—Mr. Lynn, many years master of the subscription Charity School.

At West Lullingfield, Mr. Atcherley.

At Harcourt Park, John Wood, esq. 63.

At Walton, Mr. John Shuker, sen. 63.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Windsor.—Mrs. Williams.

At Wroxeter, Mrs. Upton.

At the Argoed, in the parish of Churchstoke, Wm. Morris, esq. surgeon.

At Newport, Mrs. Lowe.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Cutler.

At Hordley, Mrs. Cureton.

At Ludlow, Mr. Pryce—Quarter-master Hodge, of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

At Shifnal, Frances Fleming, the infant daughter of Robert Fisher, esq.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Eastham, Mr. Biggerton, druggist, of Worcester, to Miss Webb, of the Park, near Tenbury.

At Bromsgrove, W. Emuss, esq. to Miss Sanders.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Caroline, daughter of Mr. Barr, of the Royal China works, 11.—Mr. Wheeler, apothecary.—Mr. Samuel Richards, jun. 20.—Mrs. Reynolds—Miss Jane Stinton, grand-daughter of the late Joseph Severne, esq. of Thunderfield, Herefordshire, 17.—Mr. Stanton.

At Stourbridge, Mr. S. Hodgson, 65.

At Bewdley, Mr. S. Bishop, 40.

At Longbridge, King's Norton, Mr. T. Cartwright, formerly engineer to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal.

At Henwick, near Worcester, Mr. Joseph Smith, 65.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, rector of Pendock and vicar of Eldersfield.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hereford, of a decline, aged 26, at his mother's house, Fitzowen George Skinner, esq. a commander in the R.N. and late captain of his Majesty's sloop of war *Trinculo*. In him the service has suffered a severe loss, and it is not right that such a man should steal unnoticed to his grave, without some brief memorial of his virtues and his talents. Captain Skinner was brought up under Sir H. B. Neale, who at that time commanded the *St. Fiorenzo*, and was with him when he brought his ship with so much judgment from amongst the mutineers at the Nore: he was also with Sir H. B.

Neale, when, in company with the *Amelia*, he fought three French frigates on the coast of France; but which escaped, in consequence of the latter being dismasted, and being close in with the French ports. In the course of their service, his captain, whose character needs no eulogium, became sincerely attached to him, and finding him, in every respect, an admirable officer, in the year 1804, succeeded in getting him made a commander. On the breaking out of the present war, which succeeded the short peace of Amiens, Captain Skinner made perpetual offers of his services, and was at length, in the beginning of the year 1808, appointed to the *Hindostan* of 24 guns and 150 men, which was employed as a store-ship in victualling Sir Charles Cotton's Fleet, at that time blockading Lisbon. In the autumn of the same year, he was appointed to the *Goldfinch* of 10 guns and 74 men, one of a class of vessels built on a plan of General Bentham's, well calculated for sailing but for no other purpose, and intended for the destruction of the small French privateers which infest the straits of Dover; but unaccountably as it may seem, hardly ever employed upon this service. In this vessel, on the 18th of May last, as he was cruising off Bilboa in the night, he fell in with a large French corvette of 14 guns and 130 men, called *La Mouch*, which he engaged about three in the morning, and continued in close action till about eight, when the French captain took advantage of a breeze of wind to make his escape, and the *Goldfinch* having suffered much in the masts and rigging, was incapacitated from following him. Captain Skinner had three men killed and twelve wounded. A few days afterwards the corvette was taken off St. Andero by the *Amelia*, Captain Irby, who, in his letter to the Admiralty, made honorable mention of Captain Skinner's spirited conduct. It appeared from the French captain that in the action with the *Goldfinch*, he lost two men killed and nine wounded. Upon this occasion Captain Skinner received the most flattering letters from the admiral of the fleet, and the post admiral, and his conduct was considered such as intitled him to a better ship. Before he returned, therefore, from his subsequent voyage to Cadiz, he received from the Admiralty an appointment to the *Trinculo*, at that time just launched, and one of the finest sloops in the service. There was now an opportunity opened to him of distinguishing himself, which was as suddenly closed by one of those unforeseen events which baffle all human calculation, and all his hopes of fame and honor were closed for ever: he had contracted a violent cold, on his return from Cadiz, in consequence of his keeping open his cabin-window at night, for the accommodation of a gentleman who came home with him as a passenger, and who was afflicted with an asthma. By the time he arrived off Falmouth, his disorder increased considerably, and in his anxiety

anxiety to land dispatches from the Marquis Wellesley, then at Seville, he was exposed to a great deal of bad weather, in the latter end of last October; and after making use of the speaking trumpet, when it blew a gale of wind, in a fit of coughing he broke a blood vessel. However, as it was the first wish of his heart to go out in his new ship, he proceeded to Portsmouth, and had nearly fitted her for sea, when he broke the ruptured vessel a second time. The physician of the fleet then gave it as his opinion, that it was certain death to enter into active service, and ordered him home, where he gradually declined till death put a period to his sufferings. Such is a brief sketch of the life of this excellent young man. As an officer, his merits were of the very highest order, and gave promise of his one day earning the right to be enrolled in the annals of his country, amongst those who have done so much honor to it, by their courage and capacity. An attention to his duty that was unremitting, a perfect knowledge of his profession, an intrepidity that never failed him when present death was before his eyes, for then have we witnessed him; but above all, a lively regard to the comforts of his crew formed only a part of those qualities which formed his title as an officer. On board his ship he never allowed the meanest cabin boy to be struck, and perhaps there was no other in which there were fewer punishments. Those only, who knew him intimately, can form an adequate idea of the kindness and virtues of his noble heart, he was the delight of his friends, and it may be said of him, with the greatest truth, that he was one of the brightest ornaments of the arduous and honorable profession which he had chosen.

At Hereford, Mrs. Preege.—Mrs. Whittall, 85.—Mr. Joseph Smith.—Mrs. Eliz. Jones, sister of the late John J. esq. 65.—Mr. Peter Dickins, a member of the body corporate, 70.—The Rev. Samuel Powell, rector of Pridenbury, and curate of Bromyard.

At Stoke Edith Court, Mr. John Maull, 73, house-steward to the late Hon. Edward Foley, in whose family he had lived sixty years.

At Hoarurthy, Mr. Richard Smith, who attended the Hereford assemblies, near forty years, as a harper.

#### GLoucestershire.

Cheltenham will be highly improved by the completion of the iron rail-way now making from Gloucester to that place, which will be effected in the course of the summer, and enable the inhabitants to procure their coals at 17s. 6d.; for which they now pay 45s. per ton.

*Married.]* At Cirencester, Mr. White, jun., to Miss Horson.—James Cornock, esq. of Gossington Hall, Slimbridge, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Taylor, of Newnham.

The Rev. H. Portmore Cooper, vicar of

Montgomery, Worcestershire, to Margaret Hudson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Scott, rector of Willersey.

The Rev. George Wasey, rector of Whittington, in this county, to Miss Frodsham, eldest daughter of Captain F. of the royal navy.

*Died.]* At the Hoggins Farm, St. Briavell's, Mr. William Allen.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Wilkins, relict of Wm. W. esq. 84.—Mr. Charles Wilkins.—Mr. Thomas Griffith.

At Twigworth, Mrs. Herbert.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Cooper, of Bath.—Mrs. Crump, 83.

At Cheltenham, John Lucas, esq. 53.—Charles Northwood, esq. 53.

At Sevenhampton, Walter Laurence, esq. 81.

At Newent, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Aycrigg, surgeon.

At Tewkesbury, at the house of her uncle, H. W. Harris, esq., Mary Anne, eldest daughter of C. S. Timins, esq. R.N.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

As some workmen were lately making a cut for a thrashing machine, through the rick-yard of Mr. Wood, of Peaconsfield farm, on the estate of G. Stratton, esq. of Great Tew, they came to a subterraneous vault, which, when opened, appeared to have been a burial place, as it was built in a dry sand bed, and was as perfect as when first made. The entrance to the south was 18 feet wide, with an ante-passage, and the length was the same, with a half-circle of rough stone at the end; the other walls were plastered; the height was 7 feet. The partitions for the bodies were made with red tile planks of the following sizes: 8 inches and a half by 8 and a half, 11 and a half by 11 and a half, and 21 inches by 11; every one of which was (although a thousand years old) as perfect as from the kiln, they were 2 feet and a half high, and about the same length, but no coffins were to be found; they were covered over with large tile planks, 23 inches and a half by 23 and a half. The planks were ornamented with little squares of stone and pottery-work, stuck in mortar; the ornaments were a vase, fish, and circular variegated lines, some of which are preserved. It would not have been destroyed, but the men, on account of the buildings, could not alter the intended water course. The bones were large, and teeth most perfect in the jaw bones. There were flues made of square burnt clay. It was found in a place that had been pasture land, and was about 4 inches under ground to the first row of planks. The farm is an old enclosure, the oak trees on which are going to decay.

*Died.]* At Oxford, the Rev. Wm. Finch, one of the lecturers of this city, rector of Tackley, Oxon and Avington, Berks.—Mr. Wm. Fielding, scholar of Corpus Christi College, and son of the Rev. Mr. F. of Canterbury

terbury.—The Rev. T. C. Bailey, curate of Chiselhampton, Stadhampton, and Baldon, 38.—Margaret, wife of Mr. C. Cox, jun. 32.

At Blount's Court, Lady Price, 85.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

An alarming fire broke out, on the night of May 26th, at the house of Captain Smith, at Thorney, which consumed the house, together with four out-houses and six fine horses. The whole loss is estimated at 8000l. not one-third of which was insured.

*Married.*] At High Wycombe, W. Rose, esq. to Miss Baly.

*Died.*] At Great Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Edmund Waller, esq. a lineal descendant of the poet of that name.

At Bradwell, Mrs. Head, 73.

At Winslow, Mrs. Yeates, wife of Thomas Y. gent.—Mr. R. Barton.

At Hagendon, Mr. Thomas Goodson, 71.

At Tingewick, Mr. John Perry, many years of the Waggon and Horses Inn, Banbury.

At Milton, Rosetta, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Ratcliffe.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hertford, Captain F. O. G. Skinner, late commander of his Majesty's sloop, *Trinculo*, 25.

At East Barnet, W. Ashurst Smith, second son of the late Dr. H. S. of Trevor Park.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Marrsed.*] At Bedford, Barham Livius, esq. of Bartley Lodge, Hants, to Lucy, daughter of John Foster Barham, esq. of Exeter.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Laddington, Thomas Palmer, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas P. of Charlton, 39. Mr. P. married Sophia, third daughter of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. who, with three children, survives him.

At Daventry, the Rev. Thomas Robins, 75.

At Northampton, Mr. Inwood, 46.

At Peterborough Charles Moore, esq. 69.

At Higham Ferrers, Mr. Charles Malin, post-master.

At Walgrave, Mr. Wm. Barker.

At Dingley, Frances, daughter of the Rev. Edward Griffin, 23.

At Holcot, Mr. Robert Ekins, 78.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hemingford, Wm. Desborough, esq. one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Hilton, Mrs. Oakley.

At Buckden, Mrs. Gilby, 41.

At Addersley Hall, near Stoke Godington, Colonel Skene, formerly an American loyalist, 94.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A navigable canal, to be called the North London Canal, is intended to be cut from the metropolis into the river Cam, in this county, opening a direct communication with several other counties.

*Married.*] The Rev. Daniel Twining, rector of Stilton, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

*Died.*] At Wisbeach, Lady Mary Knollis, eldest daughter of Charles, (presumed) Earl of Banbury, and aunt to the present claimant of that title, 80.—Mrs. Guest, wife of Mr. George G. 40.

At Cambridge, Miss Raye, eldest daughter of Mr. Lucas R.—Mrs. Walker.—Mr. James Toakley, 40.—Mrs. Catherine Smith, who had been 11 years a nurse in Addinbrooke Hospital, 65.

At Wimblington, Mr. Francis Bavin, 84.—Mr. Robert Sole, 82.

At Grandford House, near March, Nathaniel Goodman, esq. 23.

NORFOLK.

The Lancastrian School Committee of Norwich, have purchased a most eligible spot of ground in College-court, between Tombland and St. Martin's Palace Plain, where they purpose erecting a school room.

A very rare and curious fish, called the Ophah, or King Fish, was found on the 24th of May, cast on the beach at Mundesley. It is of that genus which Linnaeus distinguishes by the name of *Chatodon*, and is said to be very common on the coast of Guinea. Pennant, in his *British Zoology*, says, that there have been only five instances of this fish being in our seas; four were caught in the north, and a fifth, at Brixham, Devonshire, 1792.

*Married.*] At Lynn, Mr. G. Hartwood, of the Custom house at that place, to Miss Hemington, daughter of J. H. esq.—Thomas Brightwell, esq. to Miss Wilkin, daughter of the late W. W. esq. of Costessey.

At Norwich, Captain Richard Chetham, of the 47th regiment, to Miss Tomlinson, daughter of the late Rev. Robert T. of Cley.

—James Hales, esq. to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late J. G. Baseley, esq.—Captain Alexander Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Constantia, daughter of the late Francis Gustling, esq. of Coulsey Wood, Suffolk.—John Cobb, esq. of Lynn, to Miss M. G. Mundford, of East Dereham.

*Died.*] At Wells, Mr. William Nettleton, 77.

At Happisburgh Hall, Mr. Thomas Carr, 76.

At Woodton, Mr. Richard Matthews, 75.

At Starston, in her 100th year, Mrs. Walne.

At Brockdish, Mrs. Hastings, 25.

At Hempsby, Mrs. Huntington, 70.

At Lynn, Mr. Putterill, 70.

At Swaffham, Miss Charlotte Maycon.

At Deopham, Mrs. Taylor.

At Shotesham, the Rev. Mr. Ansdell, 97.

At Loddon, Mrs. Woodrow, wife of Mr. W. schoolmaster.

At Fordham, Mrs. Wright, wife of John W. gent.

At Booton, Thomas Rump, esq. 65.

At

At Norwich, Susanna, daughter of Mr. John Bolingbroke, 30.—William Shank, esq.—Mr. T. Larter, 77.—Mr. Seth Death, 53.—Mrs. Atkins, 72.—Mr. William Cattling, 28.—Mr. Nicholas Watson.—Mr. Thomas Swaine, 76.—Mr. Holmes, 72.—Mr. Charles Leeds, master of the Nag's Head Inn, 52.—Mr. Samuel Phillips, 65.—Miss Rusbrooke, youngest daughter of the late Barham R. esq. of West Stow Hall, Suffolk.

At Norton, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. Bumpstead, 49.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Primrose, surgeon, of Wrentham, to Miss Phœbe Crisp, of Southwold.

At Melford, Mr. S. H. Richold, to Miss A. Hubbard.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, Lieut. Garbut, of the 84th foot, son of Robert G. esq. of Kirby-moor-side, Yorkshire.

At Lowestoft, the Rev. John Amyes, rector of Hemstead.

At Bury, Lieut. H. J. Symonds, of the Royal Marines, 23.

At Little Stonham, Mrs. Deborah Jenney, 95.

At Whilton, near Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Flindell.

At Sudbury, Mrs. M. Ray, 75.—Mr. John James, 61.

At Hintlesham Hall, Richard Savage Lloyd, esq. 79.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Burch.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Sheering, the Rev. Thomas Mills, vicar of Bumstead Helcon, to Hester, only daughter of the late G. Parris, esq. of Quickbury.

At Great Yeldham, the Rev. F. Mere-wether, vicar of Hayerhell, Suffolk, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late G. L. Way, esq. of Spencer Farm, Yeldham.—The Rev. Thomas Castley, of Cavendish, Suffolk, to Miss Griggs, of Pentton.

*Died.*] At Harlow, Mrs. Flower, wife of Mr. B. Flower, printer, 39.

At Colchester, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs. Thompson, relict of the late William Thompson, of Mile-end, near Colchester, who was a grandson of the rector of Kettlebarston, Suffolk, of the Thompsons near Kendal, Westmoreland. Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Samuel Halls, of Colchester, in the profession of the law, who died there in 1725, and mother of Mr. Lawrence, the Agricultural writer.

At Witham, Mrs. Fraser, of the White Hart Inn.—Miss Doleman.

At Birch-hall, William, third son of Charles Round, esq. of Colchester.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. John M. rector of that parish.

At Barking, Mrs. Uvedale, relict of the Rev. Mr. U.

At Duke's Place Layer Marney, Mrs. Ley, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. 86.

At Prittlewell, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Lacell, 17.

At Navestock, M. & Witham.

At Braintree, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Maxim, of the Bell, 24.—Mr. John Shave, 23.

At Eastwood, Mr. S. Fulford, 76.

At Farmbridge Farm, White Notley, Mr. Abraham Barnard, one of the chief constables of Witham hundred, 68.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Higgs.

At Foxearth, Mr. Giles Austin.

At Totham, Mr. Belsham.

At Waltham Bury, Mr. George Poole.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Ashford, Mr. John Elliott, bookseller, to Harriett, daughter of Mr. George Knott.

At Chatham, Mr. H. Clarke, to Miss Conquest, daughter of George Conquest, M.D.

At Swingfield, Mr. Richard Friend, yeoman, to Miss Sarah Sayer, eldest daughter of Henry S. esq. of Sandwich.

At Upper Deal, the Rev. George Farbrace, rector of Eythorn, to Miss Poynter, eldest daughter of J. M. Poynter, esq.—Edward Chambers, esq. surgeon, of Deal, to Miss Ann Farbrace, of Faversham.

At Aylesford, Wm. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris House, Abingdon, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Spong, esq.

At Gillingham, Thomas Spong, esq. of Mill Hall, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of G. Nash, esq.

*Died.*] At Dover, Mrs. Pascall, 64.—Mrs. Church.—Mrs. Bricket.—Mrs. Stredwick.

At Smarden, Mr. Isaac Homewood, 77.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Swain.

At Thannington, Mrs. Fasham.

At Deal, Mr. T. Minter, 71.—Mr. Edward Davies, purser of the San Domingo, of 74 guns.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Spicer, 76.—Mr. Wm. Norwood.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Graves, 25.

At Winchcheap, Mrs. Mary Green, 71.

At Folkestone, Mr. Robert Marsh, 30.

At Sheerness, Mr. George Slater, of his Majesty's dock-yard.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Williams.

At Faversham, John Smith, esq. of Throuley.

## SURREY.

On Wednesday and Thursday, May 2d and 3d, a large company of agriculturists and breeders of sheep, from most parts of the kingdom, assembled on Fair-mile Farm, near Cobham, the seat of Lord Somerville, to examine the unparalleled flock of Merino sheep of the true Leonesa breed, imported some years ago by his lordship, since improved by a careful selection under his own immediate care, and now, for the advantage of the country

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country at large, offered for sale. The ewes with their lambs, and the rams, were put up singly, and were purchased with avidity at wonderful prices. The correct result of the two day's sale was as follows:

124 Merino ewes with their lambs sold for	£4786 12 6
30 Merino ewes	992 5 0
40 Merino ewe-hogs (or yearling ewes)	773 17 0
20 Merino rams	851 3 0
14 Merino yearling rams	806 8 0

Thus 228 Merinos sold for no less than £9210 3 9

The distribution of so great a number of Spanish sheep, of the pure Merino or travelling breed of that country, (for in Spain there are various other and inferior kinds of sheep, which are stationary like ours, and not annually driven to and from the mountains for summer-pasture, as the Merino sheep are,) by his Majesty's annual sale, and former and recent donations, and by this sale of Lord Somerville's, and others among the most careful and experienced breeders of cattle throughout the British island, cannot fail of soon producing a beneficial effect on our staple manufacture of broad cloth.

*Died.*] At Mortlake, Mrs. Pitt, relict of William P. esq. and sister of the late Sir Brook Watson, bart. 77.

At Wimbleton, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Michael Bray, esq. 21.

At Abinger Hall, near Dorking, J. W. Skardon, esq.

At Egham, Mrs. Sophia Cater, 43.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Battle, Capt. Swaine, of the 36th regiment of foot, to Miss H. Tilden.—Mr. Hide, of Chichester, to Miss E. Rice, second daughter of John R. esq. of New Shoreham.

*Died.*] At Winchelsea, Capt. John M. Jenkins, adjutant of the West Middlesex Militia, 37.

At Brighton, Katherine, third daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire.—Mr. John Ewens.

At Lewes, Mrs. Holman, 38.—Mrs. Gwynne, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of St. Ann's.

At Arundel, Mr. Ibbetson, merchant, 81.  
At Chichester, Mrs. Heath.

At Robertsbridge, Mr. Browne, of the One Star Inn: and a few days afterwards, Mrs. B's. mother.

At Hailsham Barracks, Robert Thompson, esq. paymaster of the 32d regiment.

At Mayfield, Mr. Thompsett, sen.

At Dallington, Mr. Smith, surgeon.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A survey is now making for carrying into effect a means of inland navigation from the River Thames to Portsmouth. The exact line of the proposed navigation is not

fixed, but the Medway as far as Penshurst, is to form a part of it; after which it is to communicate with the Ouse, by a branch of that river near to Worth.

*Married.*] At Lieutenant-General Leigh-ton's, in the island of Jersey, Digby Thomas Carpenter, esq. Captain in his Majesty's 10th regiment of Infantry, to Miss Emma Stan-ley, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire.

At Willow, the Rev. Thomas Frere Bowerbank, rector of Puttenham, in the county of Hertford, and late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Judith Anne, widow of the late T. Guy, esq. of Chichester. Henry Fitzwilliam Bernard, esq. of Richmond, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Jarret, esq. of Freemantle.

At Bisham Church, Lord Bolton, to the Hon. Maria Carleton, eldest daughter of the late Lord Dorchester.

At Southampton, Thomas Mallet, esq. of Jersey, to Miss Saunders, daughter of Mr. James S.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs. Edwards.—Mrs. Crouch.—Wm. Curry, esq. town-clerk, and clerk of the peace for the town.

At Ryde, Lieut. Coleman, R.N.

At Dodwell, Mr. James Cleverly, 87.

At Milford Green, Miss Hicks, sister of W. H. esq.

At Catherington, Mr. John Hoan.

At Portchester, Mr. Henry Ralfe, 80.

At Portsea, Mr. James Hay, jun. sculptor, 28. From his earliest days he was much accustomed to the study of the natural history and antiquities of his country, in which he acquired a great proficiency, as well as a knowledge of the learned languages. Being an able draftsman, and possessing exquisite taste for painting, he was put under Mr. West, but having a greater inclination for sculpture, he was very soon after pupil to Flaxman. Under this distinguished master two years, he made rapid progress in the art, whilst he likewise studied anatomy and physiology under Sheldon, Brookes, &c. Too intense application to the various branches of science, brought on a lingering disease, which terminated, by a premature death, the life and labours of a rising genius, who would have proved an honour and an ornament to his country. But, he was as much beloved for the virtues of his mind, as he was admired for his superior talents. In conversation he never failed being both entertaining and instructive, for he possessed an uncommon portion of general knowledge. Never, however, did he assume the supercilious positiveness of a conceited pedant. Whilst he was firm in his opinions, and lucid in his representations, he always displayed the mild and amiable features of a mind, that believed and felt the doctrines of the religion he professed. He has left many drawings of the most remarkable antiquities

in Hampshire; and a much greater number of almost the whole zoology of Great Britain, particularly a complete arrangement of all the shells, beautifully drawn and coloured from nature, which were intended for publication. As they are in possession of his respected father, who is an eminent naturalist, and fellow of the Linnaean Society, they may yet be given to the public.

At Westmeon, Mr. John Mason, near 50 years a preacher among the Westleyan methodists, 77.

At Gosport, Capt. George Irwin, R.N. and also his nephew, George Irwin, of Hythe near Southampton.

At Old Alresford, Mrs. Bullpit, 81.

At Portsmouth, Mr. George Sarmon, 45.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Donhead St. Mary, Charles Cowper Bennett, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Burlton, esq. of Baverstock House.

At Freshford, the Rev. James Harrington Evans, fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas Joyce, esq. of Freshford House.

At Durrington, Mr. Thomas Lawes, to Miss Dowling.

*Died.*] At Stourton, Mrs. Charlton.

At Charlminster, Mrs. Fowler, 86.

At Newton Toney, Mrs. Hayter, widow of Wm. H. esq. and daughter of the late Scroop Egerton, esq.

At Milford, near Salisbury, Mr. Thomas Coombs.

At Wilcot, the Rev. Thomas Markes.—The Rev. Dr. Litchfield, rector of Boyton.

At Uphaven, Mr. Wm. Rowden.

At Whiteparish, Mrs. Field, 41.

At Salisbury, Mr. George Mackrell, a member of the corporation, and Captain in the New Sarum volunteers.

At Melksham, Mr. Stephen Vesey, attorney.

At Freshford, the Rev. Edward Williams, 74.

At Trowbridge, Mr. White, 84.

At Froxfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop, widow of the Rev. Henry M. curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

At Sevenhampton, in the parish of Highworth, Mary Davis, 103. Last summer she followed her usual employment in the fields.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Thatcham, Mr. Thomas Lawrence, to Miss Franklin.

At Henley upon Thames, the Rev. Dr. Tyerman, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Rebecca Fletcher, of Abingdon.

At Aldermaston, John Berkeley Monck, esq. of Coley Park, to Miss Stephens, daughter of William S. esq.

*Died.*] At Beaumont Lodge, Deborah Susanna, Lady Viscountess Ashbrook. She was the only child and heiress of the Rev. William Maximilian Friend, and grand-

daughter of William Friend, dean of Canterbury, by Grace Robinson, sister of Richard Lord Rokeby, Lord Primate of Ireland. Her Ladyship married May 26, 1802, Henry Jeffrey Flower, fourth Viscount Ashbrook, Baron of Castle Durrow, by whom she has left issue.

At Newbury, Mr. Benjamin Stroud.

At Maidenhead, the Rev. Erasmus Lloyd.

At Windrush, Mr. Thomas Broad, the last male descendant of a respectable family who had resided many centuries on their paternal estate in that parish.

At Reading, Mr. Butler.—Mr. John Morecock.—Mrs. Simmons, relict of the late Capt. S. of the Essex Fencibles, and daughter of the late Richard Way, esq. of Thame, Oxon.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Westall, 51.

At Faringdon, Thomas Cooper, esq. formerly an eminent grocer of that place.

At Aldermaston, Mr. Cooke, 61.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A very fine statue of his Majesty has been erected in the centre of Portland-square, Bristol, in commemoration of his having attained the 50th year of his reign on the 26th October, 1809. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:—“George III. the Father of his People, having, on the 25th October, 1809, through the favour of Divine Providence, attained the 50th year of his reign, to commemorate that happy event, and in testimony of their gratitude for the blessings enjoyed under the mild government of the best of Kings, the Loyal Inhabitants of St. Paul’s parish erected this statue.” A.D. 1810.

*Married.*] At Bath, Jonathan Elford, esq. only son of Sir William E. bart. to Charlotte, only child of the late John Wynne, esq. of Abercynlleth, Denbigshire.—A. Erskine, esq. of Bathall, N.B. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Brissett, esq. of Jamaica.—Colonel Cookson, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Russell, daughter of Joseph R. esq. of Kenton, Devon.—Benjamin Spitta, esq. of Doctor’s Commons, to Mrs. Periera widow of Rinaldo De P. of Naples.—Capt. J. Maughan, of the Royal Marines, to Miss M. Payne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel P. of Weymouth.

At Bristol, Mr. Richard Baylis, attorney, to Mrs. Hunt.

At Bath-hampton, Thomas Foster, esq. son of Robert F. esq. of Turnham-green, Middlesex, and Master in the Court of King’s Bench, to Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Ward, esq. of Hampton-hill House.

*Died.*] At Yeovil, Mrs. Bright, a maiden lady. By her death, a fortune of 30,000L devolves to Mr. Alderman Ikin, of Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Taunton, Mr. Arthur Palmer Acland, youngest son of John A. esq. of Fairfield, in this county, 18.—Mrs. Foy, 81.

At

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At Bath, H. A. C. Power, esq. second son of Colonel P. of the 32d foot.—Major General Barnes, of the Invalid Artillery, 65.—Mrs. Cruse.—Mr. F. Luke, of Exeter.

At Bristol, Benjamin Coole, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in St. Petersburgh, 88.—Miss Hester Rutter.

At Long Ashton, Mr. Joel Hazell.

At Bedminster, Mr. Roger Morgan.

At Milford, Thomas Gibbon Shaw, esq.

At Weston, Margaret, relict of Walter Quin, esq. of Adair, Ireland, 76.

At Widcombe, Mr. Matthew Hole, 67.

At Badstock, Mr. C. Simes, 75.

At Goathurst, near Bridgewater, Mrs. Escott, 75.

At Lands-End, in consequence of a wound received during the attack on Buenos Ayres, Capt. John Payne, late of the 45th regiment of foot, 29.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shaftesbury, Mr. Edward Humphreys, of Salisbury, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison.

At Dorchester, Mr. Palmer, clerk of ordnance stores at Dorchester Barracks, to Miss Legg, daughter of Mr. L. of Portsmouth.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mr. Thomas Salisbury, solicitor, son of the late Richard S. esq. of Lancaster.

At Blandford, Mrs. Durden.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Melmoth.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

On the 28th of April, the great work of the grand western canal was commenced on the summit level in the parish of Holcombe, Devon, on land belonging to R. Bluett, esq. on which occasion the first turf was cut, with all due ceremony, by Sir George Yonge, bart. assisted by the Lady of John Brown, esq. of Cannonsleigh, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, who testified their joy at the commencement of a work which promises the greatest benefit to the whole county.

*Married.*] At Plymouth, Capt. J. W. Lewes, of the 3d Lancashire militia, to Miss Langmead, daughter of J. C. L. esq.

At Maker, George Augustus Hire, esq. R.N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of John James, esq. of Rosemary, near Truro.

At Southmolton, Mr. James Creswell, merchant, of Exeter, to Anne, only daughter of John Bawden, esq. of Southmolton.

John Bickford, esq. of Bickington, to Eliza, only daughter of John Salter, gent. of Duryard Farm, near Exeter.

*Died.*] At Plymouth, Charles Chamberlain, esq. admiral of the blue.—Capt. D. Wynter, R.N.—Francis St. Aubyn, esq. a partner in the Dock Bank, and a magistrate for the county.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Jane Parr, wife of the Rev. Dr. P. of Hatton, Warwickshire.—Thomas Fisher, esq. captain and adjutant in the North Devon militia.

At Senton Rectory, near Exeter, Mrs. Moore, wife of the Rev. George M.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Weech, widow of J. W. esq.

At Dartmouth, Andrew Pinson, esq. of Wadstray House.

At Topsham, Mrs. Margaret Goodrich, relict of J. G. esq.

At Saltash, Miss Mallett.

At Knowle, near Cullompton, Richard Crosse, esq. enamel and miniature-painter to his Majesty, 68.

At Exeter, Mr. William Coles, who for 36 years had been clerk of the parish of St. David, 61.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Redruth, Mr. T. Michell, of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Miss Pryce, daughter of S. V. Pryce, esq. both of that place.

At Helston, Mr. Roberts, attorney, to Miss Rogers, eldest daughter of Edward Rogers, esq.

*Died.*] At Mawgan, near Helston, Cor-delia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Trevenen, 48.

At Treloarren, the seat of V. Vivyan, esq. Mary Williams, who spent the last 50 years of her life in the service of that ancient and honorable family, 79.

At Falmouth, Lieut. John M'Mahon, R.N.—Mr. C. Haynes.—Miss Bull, daughter of John B. esq. commander of the Marlborough packet.

At St. Columb, Mrs. Bazely.

At Launceston, Mr. John Eastcott.

At Camelford, Edward, son of Mr. Robert Pearce.

At Padstow, Capt. James Richards, master of the Friendship, in the trade from Padstow to Bristol.

At Harris House, Penzance, Mrs. Harris, relict of Wm. Arundel, H. esq. and aunt to Sir John Nichol.

#### WALES.

William Edward Powell, esq. of Nant-eos, the present high-sheriff of the county of Cardigan, has raised a noble emulation among his numerous tenantry, by offering twenty-seven premiums of as many silver cups, to such tenants as may carry the three largest quantities of lime for fallow crops; the same for the three best crops of turnips; the three greatest length of fencing and enclosing; of draining and watering; for raising the three greatest quantities of clover seed; and for planting the three greatest numbers of well-selected apple-trees, willows, and white thorns; also for rearing the best draft colts, bulls, heifers, and tups, of the South-down breed. Such spirited conduct in a young gentleman, just come into the possession of his estates, gives the fairest promise of his becoming a real blessing to his country—a patriot in the truest sense of the word.

A king's Naval-yard is at length estab-

lished

blished at Milford-Haven, where the keels of two 74-gun ships are already laid. Two floating-docks are building on the Hubber-stone side of Milford.

*Married.]* At Bangor, the Rev. James Henry Cotton, LL.B. rector of Derwen, in the county of Denbigh, and precentor of the cathedral, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the Bishop of that diocese.

*Died.]* At Nankerton, North Wales, Miss Edwards, daughter of the late Capt. E. of the Royal Navy.

At Carmarthen, Lieut. Hungerford, R. N. At his house, near the sea-shore, Llanelli,

John Rees, in his 110th year. This man was crippled in one of his legs in his infancy, and always (till he was bed-ridden about five years ago) used crutches. About eight years since, while thatching his little hut, he fell off the ladder, and broke the bone of the lame leg, which was completely healed in a very short time to the astonishment of all who knew him. He was attended by his own daughter, whom he desired a few minutes before his dissolution to turn him in bed, observing to her, that "very likely this will be the last time;" after he was turned, he expired without a groan.

#### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**EAST INDIES.**—Report states that the India company's warehouses are, for the most part, little better than empty; and that the fleet which is announced as being on its way home, is therefore looked for with unusual earnestness. We know not upon what authority this report is founded, but certain we are that whatever may be the dearth of East India goods in our markets, they do not appear to be either in great demand or high estimation. The following quotations of the prices of the day will fully demonstrate the correctness of the latter assertion. Bohea tea, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 5d.; singlo and twankay, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 11d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.; souchong, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 8d.; pekoe, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; hyson, sundry qualities, 3s. 7d. to 5s. 9d. and upwards; campoi, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. That wretched article East India sugar, which can be considered little better than a tea-table ornament, being absolutely wanting in the important qualities of succulence and sweetness, is a mere drug. The prices quoted, vary from 3l. 17s. to 4l. 15s. per cwt. but we believe few sales are made at the latter price. Silk is rather scarce; of China three moss small, there is none in the market; the six moss fetches from 40s. to 44s.; the Bengal sm. sk. from 24s. to 43s.; the Novi from 30s to 42s.; and the organzine, from 48s. to 60s. Cotton is in tolerable demand; it sells from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Rice has lately experienced a rise; the prices of the article vary from a guinea to 26s.; those of saltpetre (rough), from 3l. 10s. to 3l. 18s.; and of ginger, from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt. Hemp, 62l. to 72l. per ton. Indigo, from 6s. to 13s. 9d. according to colour; cochineal, from 6s. to 8s.; opium, from 11. 6s. to 11. 8s.; Jambee and Billapatam pepper, from 11d. to 11½d.; and turmeric, from 8l. to 10l. 15s. per lb. At the late indigo sale of the company, which lasted five days, 2451 chests were sold at prices, from 3s. 3d. to 12s. 11d. per lb. The duties to be paid for home-consumption.

**WEST INDIES.**—The Jamaica fleet safely arrived in our ports about the middle of the last month, since which time the greater part of the cargoes has been landed. We are sorry to be obliged to state that the articles which the fleet brings home, came to a very indifferent market; nay even prior to its arrival we were completely glutted with West India goods. The papers by the last Jamaica mail mention the safe arrival of the outward-bound fleet on the last day of February. The demand for sugar is rather abated since our last report; and what has been brought to public sale, went off without spirit at a small reduction in prices, of middling and good qualities. Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Tobago, and Tortola, fetch from 3l. 14s. to 4l. 5s.; Jamaica, from 3l. 13s. to 4l. 6s.; and St. Lucia, Demerara, Trinidad, and Surinam, from 3l. 13s. to about 4 guineas. Rum is in regular enquiry, and it being very scarce, parcels of good flavour command handsome prices. This is particularly the case in the Liverpool market. Canmar Leewards are dull. The market-prices at London are, for Jamaica, from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.; and for Leeward Islands, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per gallon. Coffee continues much neglected; the prices quoted vary from 3l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. the former being the lowest price of ordinary, and the latter the highest of fine coffee. Jamaica logwood goes off pretty regularly. The chipt fetches from 37l. to 38l. 10s. per ton; of unchipt there is scarcely any in the market. Jamaica fustick, brings from 20l. 10s. to 20 guineas; and Cuba ditto, from 24l. to 26l. per ton. There is very little done in this article. The demand for cotton is rather limited. Jamaica sells from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; Demerary, from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10½d.; Barbadoes, from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d.; Berbice, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; and Surinam, from 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb. As we have alluded to the public sales of West India sugar, it may not be unnecessary to present the minutes of the sale made by Mr. T. Kemble, within the last few days. On this occasion, 245 hogsheads, 20 tierces, and 43 barrels of Martinico clayed sugar (for exportation) were disposed of at prices from 40s. 6d. to 62s. per cwt. The sales of cotton-wool have not been unfavourable; Kymer and Co. lately disposed of 550 bags of Surinam at very fair prices, namely, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.

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**NORTH AMERICA.**—A considerable time has elapsed since we felt such real pleasure in touching upon this head of our report, as we do at the present moment. Every man who wishes well to the commercial interests of the nation, and whose heart inclines to favour the cause of humanity, must surely rejoice on being told that the late alarming differences which existed between England and the United States, have at length been brought to an amicable termination; and that the North American legislature, unsolicited by our ministry, have wisely abolished that non-intercourse act, which has too long militated against the well-being of both countries. We cannot, indeed, find language sufficiently strong to express the satisfaction we experience in stating that the trade between North America and Great Britain is once more thrown open to enterprising merchants on either side of the Atlantic. That it may long continue to flow in the channel of tranquility, uninterrupted by the foul yales of petty animosity, is our most fervent prayer! It is calculated, that within one month after the removal of the restrictions on American commerce, upwards of one thousand vessels will leave the United States for British ports, laden with wheat, flour, cotton, tobacco, &c. We trust that in our next it will be our pleasing duty to state that the manufacturers of the United Kingdom feel the genial influence of this happy state of things. The intelligence from North America has caused the holders of produce to come forward once more, and notwithstanding the expectation of fresh importations, the demand for the commodities is become pretty brisk already. The demand for fresh pot-ashes is particularly animated. Our market prices are from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 19s. Pearl are also much enquired for; they fetch from 2l. 14s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt. The prices of other articles of American produce are as follows: Maryland tobacco, 5d. to 16d.; Virginia ditto, 6d. to 8½d.; Georgia cotton-wool, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Tar, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 17s. per barrel. Pitch, from 13s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. Oak, 14l. to 18l.; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. Pine, 8l. to 9 guineas; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Wax, 13l. 15s. to 14l. 10s. per cwt. Turpentine, 26s. to 30s. per cwt. Linseed, 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per quarter. Carolina rice, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 10s. and 20m, 10s. to 15s. per cwt.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—Letters from Buenos Ayres of a recent date state that nearly 160 vessels were in the river Plate, which were prohibited from unloading in consequence of not being provided with licenses from the mother country. From what we can gather by the reports of the captains and supercargoes lately returned thence, it were perhaps just as well that the 160 vessels returned home, or carried their cargoes to some other market; for every account states that Spanish America is perfectly glutted with British merchandize. We are happy to learn that a treaty of commerce has been arranged with the ministers of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro. An abstract of this treaty shall appear so soon as it reaches our hands. It is also known that a commercial treaty is at present negotiating between Russia and the Prince Regent. Our English traders already hail this negotiation as the prognostic of a renewal of our intercourse with Russia by an indirect channel of communication. There has no material alteration taken place in the prices of South American commodities since our last Report. Buenos Ayres tallow fetches from 3l. 10s. to 3l. 11s. per cwt.; ditto hides, from 7½d. to 1s. per lb. Brazil indigo, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per lb.; ditto rice, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 8s. per cwt. Nicatagua wood, from 56l. to 58l. per ton. Havannah sugar (white), from 3l. to 3l. 10s.; and ditto (brown), from 2l. 5s. to 2l. 14s. per cwt. Brazil tobacco (roll), 7d. to 8d.; ditto (leaf), 5d. to 6d. per lb. Balsam capivi, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; ditto Peru, 9s. to 9s. 4d.; ditto Tolu, 6s. to 6s. 6d. Jesuits' bark, quill 4s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; yellow, 5s. to 8s.; and red, 16s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Brazil cotton-wool, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

**TURKEY.**—The black sea is at length opened to the English trade; an event which is likely to prove of very great commercial advantage to us. Box-wood is one of the most saleable among the Turkish articles, it fetches from 15l. to 20l. per ton. Smyrna cotton-yarn, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 1d. per lb. Rhubarb, 14s. to a guinea; opium, 1l. 10s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. Black Smyrna raisins, 2 guineas to 2l. 5s. and red ditto, from 3l. 6s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt.

**SPAIN.**—The Spanish consul has issued a notice to all persons trading to the Spanish colonies, setting forth, that as attempts have lately been made to introduce spies and emissaries into those establishments, no Spaniard or foreigner shall be suffered to land therein, without presenting authentic documents and passports, granted by the legitimate authorities resident there. The supply of Spanish commodities in our markets is tolerably abundant, and the prices which they bear are certainly fair. Jordan almonds fetch from 19l. to 20l. 10s.; Valentia, from 5 guineas to 5l. 15s.; and bitter, from 4l. 15s. to 4l. 18s. per cwt. Carthagena barilla, 3l. to 3l. 4s. Belvedere raisins, 3l. 10s. to 4l.; bloom, 4l. 5s. to 6l. 5s.; and Malaga, 2l. 11s. to 2l. 15s. per cwt. Sherry wine, 71l. to 110l.; Mountain, 67l. to 90l. per butt. Calcavella, 90l. to 100l. per pipe.

**GERMANY.**—We learn that the Frankfort fair, which is just terminated, exhibited as fine a show of British manufactured goods, as at any period during our interrupted intercourse with the continent of Europe. The articles, generally speaking, sold well. The principal purchasers were Dutchmen. Swiss cottons and muslins were in great demand. Some houses at Neuchatel did business to the amount of six millions of florins.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Water Works, Fire and Life Insurance, &c. at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 22d June, 1810 — Grand Junction Canal, 310l. per share.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 59l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 47l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 40l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 27l. 10s. ditto.—Grand Surry ditto, 77l. ditto.—Croydon ditto, 46l. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 79l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 51l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 81. per share premium.—Leeds and Liverpool ditto, 190l. per share.—Grand Union, 10l. per share, premium.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 132l. per share.—London Dock Stock, 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per cent.—West India ditto, 176l. ditto.—East India ditto, 134l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 90l. per share premium.—East London Water Works, 231l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto (with the appropriation attached), 231l. ditto.—South London ditto (with the appropriation attached), 138l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 40l. per share premium.—Manchester and Salford ditto, 200l. ditto.—Colchester ditto, 55l. ditto.—Portsmouth and Farlington, ditto, 24l. ditto.—Strand Bridge, 1l. per share discount.—Vauxhall ditto, 2l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 40l. per share premium.—Great Dover-street ditto, 81. ditto.—Globe Insurance Office, 130l. per share.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Imperial ditto, 80l. ditto.—Rock ditto, 21s. per share premium.—Hope ditto, 5s. per share discount.—Eagle ditto, 10s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, par.

### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE phenogamic plants contained in English Botany for April, May, and June, are *Chara gracilis*, the *Chara minor caulis et foliis tenuissimis* of Vaillant. Dr. Smith acknowledges that he mistakenly considered this plant, in his Flora Britannica, as the *Chara vulgaris*, in a naked or unincrusted state. The doctor never shews his love of the science better than when he thus readily confesses the errors which he may have fallen into, as indeed we ever observe him inclined to do.

*Avena planiculmis*, of Schrader's Flora Germanica, discovered in 1807 by Mr. George Donn, on rocks upon the summits of the highest mountains of Clova, Angusshire.

*Peucedanum Silvæ*. It is here observed that the seed of this species hardly having any border, it but imperfectly answers to the generic character. To us it appears that the whole natural order of *umbellatae* requires a revision; many of the species, as now arranged, differ very much in the form of their fruit from one another in the same genus. The division which Linnaeus adopted from Astedi according to the involucrum, general and partial, does not seem to us very favourable to a natural arrangement of the species under their proper genera, nor indeed is this part sufficiently constant in all to serve the purpose of a merely artificial division, without frequent liability to error.

*Juncus lampocarpus* of Ehrhart, one of the species which Linnaeus confounded together under his name of *articulatus*, a name which Dr. Smith proposes to drop altogether, as it included not only three distinct species indigenous to this country, but also one American. This is a large kind of jointed rush with shining dark brown seed-vessels.

*Juncus obtusiflorus*; another jointed rush, readily distinguished from the last from its pale coloured, more branched, and entangled panicles, and having the ultimate branches strongly reflexed. Mr. Davies has accurately distinguished these species and *acutiflorus* in the tenth volume of the Linnaean Transactions. The latter has been before figured in English botany, under the name of *articulatus*.

*Papaver somniferum*; found on the banks of all the fen ditches in the low parts of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, if the soil be sandy. This species is cultivated, not only as mentioned by Dr. Smith, for the sake of its half-ripe capsules, an infusion of which proves a gentle opiate; but even opium of a good quality has been in this country collected from it, and it has been much recommended of late to be cultivated for the sake of the seeds, from which an oil is extracted not greatly inferior to olive oil.

*Brassica Nastus*; rape or cole-seed, cultivated for the sake of the oil which is used particularly by the wool-combers. This plant is now so perfectly naturalized, that it is very commonly found in a wild state, though supposed by Ray not to be indigenous.

*Arundo Calamagrostis*. Misled by Linnaeus's synonyme, Hudson and Withering applied the name of *Epigaeos* to this species; an error which has spread wide among English botanists. And although this mistake has been long ago set right, yet from a wrong figure having been annexed to the description of *A. Calamagrostis*, at p. 403 of English Botany, it is supposed that many young botanists may still have been puzzled about these plants. But as a good figure of the last mentioned species is now given, and also a new page of letter-press for pl. 403, the business is in a fair way of being at last settled satisfactorily.

*Arundo stricta* of Schrader, discovered in June 1807, by Mr. George Donn, in a marsh called the White Mire, a mile from Dorfar. It is, Dr. Smith observes, "next akin to the foreign *Agrostis arundinacea*, which is likewise surely an *Arundo*, as Linnaeus originally, and Schrader recently, has made it."

[July 1,

*Uimus suberosa*. This, according to the late Mr. Crowe, was the origin of all the varieties of the Dutch elm, but he was not aware of its being a native of Britain. It is easily distinguished by the twigs of a year old being covered with a fine kind of cork with deep fissures.

In the Botanical Magazine for April, May, and June, we have in Mr. Gawler's department:

*Tritonia viridis*, the *Gladiolus viridis* of the *Hortus Kewensis*, in which genus it was also arranged by Mr. Gawler himself in the *Annals of Botany*. A new generic character is here given, and Mr. G. has added an enumeration of all the species, of which *capensis* and *cripsi*, come the nearest to the present plant; but *crocata*, *fenestrata*, *squalida*, *deusta*, and *minuta*, all nearly allied to one another, recede so far in their appearance from this, that we can hardly think botanists in general will be content to arrange them under the same genus.

*Moræa angusta*, a species nearly allied to *tripetala*, of which no figure has been before published; the present one was copied by permission of Sir Joseph Banks, from an original drawing in his library; as was likewise the following, *Aristea melaleuca*, a singularly beautiful species.

*Aloe rhodacantha*.

*Melanthium monopetalum*. One of the Cape species which Thunberg separated from the natives of America, under the name of *Wurmbea*. But Mr. Gawler having united *Melanthium virginicum* to *Helonias* retains the original generic name for the African species.

*Galaxia graminea*. The flowers of this genus are so extremely fugacious, that Mr. Gawler has been driven to copy an original drawing in the Banksian collection, though this plant has flowered several times at Lee and Kennedy's.

*Aponogeton distachyon*. The narrow-leaved species of this singular genus of water plants having been before figured in the Botanical Magazine, and no coloured drawing having been yet published of the present one, for what is given for it in the *Botanists' Repository*, is the *angustifolium*, we have here another copy from Sir Joseph Banks's original drawings, from which the difference between the two is so evident, that they will not probably be again confounded. To this article is added a correction of No. 1129, by which it would appear that *Allium inodorum*, *fragrans* of Ventenat, and *gracile* of *Hortus Kewensis*, are all the same. We imagine, contrary to what seems to be here supposed by Mr. Gawler, that the name of *inodorum* does not allude to the scentless flowers, but to the plant wanting the peculiar smell common to the genus, as mentioned in the former article.

*Moræa spicata* and *Moræa crispa*, var.  $\gamma$ . The first of these is nearly allied to *M. collina*, and like that is, in our opinion, a doubtful species, if the Cape Irises of other authors are to be included under the name of *Moræa*.

*Ixia maculata* var. *ebsoleuca*; a beautiful species, for we can hardly consider it as a variety of *maculata*, taking our ideas of the latter from the *viridis* and *amethystina*.

In Dr. Sims's department for the same months, are

*Teucrium orientale*. First discovered by Tournefort in Armenia. Mr. Loddiges received his seeds from Siberia. There is no figure of this plant but that of Commelin.

*Nymphaea rubra*; an East Indian species, requiring artificial heat to make it flower with us. Could it be naturalized to our climate, our ponds might be made to rival the *parterre*, by mixing this, which has bright crimson flowers, with our elegant native white water-lilies.

*Gypsophila prostrata*; we hope Dr. Sims will soon publish the *repens*, for as these plants do not correspond with the Linnaean specific characters, it is only by having good figures of both, that the difficulties respecting them can be settled.

*Daphne pontica*. This is another of Tournefort's discoveries during his voyage into the Levant. Being hardy and of fine rich laurel-like foliage, it is a valuable acquisition to our gardens, the more especially as will it grow in the shade, and under the dripping of trees.

*Anstroma calyculata* var. *ventricosa*. Dr. Sims has enumerated five varieties of this pretty little hardy early-flowering shrub, native of Siberia.

*Achillea Clavennæ*, as Dr. Sims has corrected the spelling. It is not we believe generally known that this name is derived from Nicholas Clavenna, a Venetian apothecary, who, after Clusius, discovered it on Mount Serva, advertised it as a useful stomachic remedy, and obtained a patent for the exclusive sale of a conserve made of it. Like most plants that naturally inhabit very elevated mountains, it is somewhat difficult to preserve.

*Vaccinium resinosum*,  $\beta$ . One of the prettiest of the North American whortle-berries.

*Aspalathus carnosia*. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and here an inhabitant of the green-house during the winter months.

*Campanula thyrsoidea*. We think that Dr. Sims has started some difficulties respecting the distinction between this species and *C. spicata*, which he has not quite satisfactorily removed.

*Salvia amœna*. No figure or botanical description appears to have been before given of this sage, which is a stove shrub, native of the West Indies. There are several species natives of South America, which bear great affinity with this.

Lachne

*Lachnsea eriocephala*. Native of the Cape.  
*Corchorus japonicus*. The double-flowered variety. Native of China; a new and valuable acquisition to our flowering shrubs.  
*Styphelia triflora*. Native of New South Wales, near Port Jackson, and a handsome green-house flowering shrub.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

MAY.

### Leafing Month.

"Sumer is i-cumen in  
 Lhude sing cuccu.  
 Groweth seed,  
 And bloweth meed,  
 And springeth the wde nu."—*Old Ballad.*

THE wind has been more or less easterly every day during the present month, except the 8th, 9th, 10th, 21st, and 22d. On the evenings of the 4th, 5th, and 10th, it was north-west; and it varied from south-east to north-west, from the 15th to the 25th. From the 25th to the 31st it was generally easterly until towards the evening, when it sometimes changed to west or south-west.

There were strong gales from the south-east on the 3d, 7th, 11th, and 14th; and from the south-west on the 21st.

During the greatest part of the month the weather has been dry; we had, however, some rain on the afternoons of the 7th, 9th, and 12th, and 14th. The 17th and 18th were rainy days; and in the night of the 20th some rain fell. The evenings and nights have been for the most part unseasonably cold.

May 1. For the first time this year I heard the nightingale; but I am informed that these birds have been heard for several nights past. The swallows and martins are beginning to build their nests.

The wood-strawberry (*fragaria vesca*), jack-by-the-hedge (*erysimum alliaria*), louse-wort (*pedicularis sylvatica*), harebell (*scilla nutans*), dog violet (*viola canina*), cuckoo flower (*cardamine pratensis*), plantain-leaved sandwort (*arenaria trinervia*), and thyme-leaved sandwort (*arenaria serpyllifolia*), are in flower.

May 3d. Atherines, or as they are called in Hampshire, Southampton smelts, are now caught on the sandy sea-shores in great abundance.

The salmon fishers have not hitherto been very successful; nor does it seem probable that the rivers of this neighbourhood can be well supplied with salmon, so long as nets are permitted to be hawled through the winter for the purpose of catching perch and pike. The salmon spawn is by this means not only disturbed, but as I am informed, frequently dragged on shore by the nets. The construction of the wiers at the mills is also such, as oftentimes to prevent the salmon from passing up the rivers to spawn.

May 5th. Field crickets (*gryllus campestris*) crink. This noise is produced by the males, and shrill and loud as it is, is made merely by the friction of one wing-case against the other. Each cricket has its own hole, the male separated even from the female. These holes are generally first opened in the month of March; and the insects continue to be heard until about the middle of August.

May 6th. The sedge-warbler (*motacilla salicaria*), is arrived.

May 8th. The following herbaceous plants are in flower: male fool's orchis (*orchis mascula*), common bugle (*ajuga reptans*), nettle (*urtica dioica*), cow parsnip (*beracleum sphondylium*), sea arrow grass (*triglochin maritimum*), sea milkwort (*glaux maritima*), red campion (*lychnis dioica*), heath seg (*carex recurva*), and yellow seg (*carex flava*).

May 15th. The hawthorn is in flower.

May 16th. The caterpillars of the six-spot Burnet moth (*spinx filipendulae* of Linnæus), (*zygaena filipendulae* of Haworth), begin to spin (upon the stalks of rushes and grass (the yellow case in which they change into a chrysalid state. They continue in this state about forty days, when they break out from the shell in their perfect or image form.

The fly-catchers (*muscipapa grisola*), are arrived.

Orange-tip butterflies (*papilio cardamines*) fly about the roads and hedges.

May 22d. Cock-chafers (*scarabæus melolontha*) are less numerous this year than I recollect them to have been for several years past.

May 23d. The long-horned bee (*apis longicornis*) appears. These bees form a cylindrical kind of nidus, in which the female, about the beginning of July, deposits her eggs.

A river trout has been caught with a rod and line which weighed nine pounds, and, in its whole length, measured somewhat more than twenty-seven inches.

The mackerel fishermen have begun to haul their Seine nets on the sea-shore for these fish, but they have not hitherto been successful.

Ma

May 31st. The singular note of the fern-owl or goat sucker, is now heard almost every evening. I have not this year been able to ascertain the time when these birds arrived; it is however most commonly during the first ten or twelve days of May.

Hampshire.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late rains in the country and about the metropolis have been of considerable advantage in filling the wheat, and forwarding other sorts of grain crops. And they will probably be of much benefit to those of the bean kind, which have been greatly injured by the fly in many places. They must likewise prove of great utility to the turnip crops, the season for sowing which has been very bad in most situations, though the land was generally in a state of fine preparation for their reception.

The pastures are in common extremely scarce of grass, but the rains that have lately fallen must be of very material service to them. It has however come too late for much of the hay grounds; which are almost universally thin and poor crops. Even in the best hay districts this is the case.

In consequence of the great importations of grain, it has continued at nearly its former prices.—Wheat fetches from 65s. to 106s. per quarter; Fine ditto, 108s. to 116s.; Rye, 40s. to 50s.; Barley 34s. to 44s.; Oats, 26s. to 36s.

Fattening stock, especially of the neat cattle kind, seems to look up; but sheep and lambs much as in our last.—Beef fetches from 5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 10d.; Pork, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Lamb, 5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.

Hay has had a considerable advance since our last.—Hay fetches from 5l. 0s. to 8l. 10s.; Straw 3l. 3s. to 3l. 12s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May 1810, to the 24th of June 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*

Highest, 30.09. May 30. Wind E.  
Lowest, 29.43. June 10. — N.E.

*Thermometer.*

Highest, 77°. June 21. Wind E.  
Lowest, 46°. May 27. — N.E.

Greatest variation in 25 hundredths of an inch. This small variation has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Greatest variation in 9°. On the 20th of June the mercury was at 63°, but on the 21st it was as high as 77°.

THE rain collected during the month is not sufficient to be noticed. In this neighbourhood we have scarcely had showers more than one or two days, and these were of short continuance. It is believed that in many parts of the country the weather has been more propitious to the crops of grass. Here the produce is very scanty, averaging probably but little more than half a load to an acre.

The barometer has been steady, and the thermometer high; the mean height of the former is 29.82; and that of the latter upwards of 60°. The number of brilliant days has been unusually great, being 24 out of 31. The wind has, with a few exceptions, blown from the east.

We have been favoured with an account of the temperature of the atmosphere, taken with a good thermometer, at Lymington, Devon, in the morning and evening, from the 18th of November, 1809, to the 28th of May inclusive: we shall give the averages for each month:

	Morning $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8.	Evening.
November	34°	37°625
December	40.3	42.1
January	37	37.73
February	39.4	41.2
March	41.5	41.6
April	45.47	45.47
May	51.47	48.6

Average for the whole period 41.30.....41.88  
Highgate.